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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Grand Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M., 1906.				
19th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6303
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7951	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	5284	DONGOLA	3050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
14th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7909	.....	.....
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA ...	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th April 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,25	Sollier	17th May 1906.
NERA	5,870	Schmitz	14th June ,,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July, ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	,, 9th Aug. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6,630	Etienne	30th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs.735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de, BURE Agent.
57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date
* BRITANNIA ...	R. G. Garrick	3069..	23rd May
SCINDIA	Shufto Abrey	5106...	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	7091...	22nd ,,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124...	13th July
CIRCASSIA ...	A Haig	6716 ..	17th August
* BRITANNIA ..	B G Garrick	3069..	28th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106...	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	7091...	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124...	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ...	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 550 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B I S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 21 May	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur. 17 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA ...	2170	Frid. 18 May	3 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,313 tons, on MONDAY, 21st May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
14th May, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI.	A. Radonicich ..	5834	9th June 1906.
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo,	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND ..	C. Matcovih ...	6046	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich.	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,00)	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA"
S. Tons 11,000, carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, will SAIL from BOMBAY via KARACHI about the 24th of May, will LEAVE KARACHI about the 14th of June, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL. Returning from Liverpool about the 16th of August, via NAPLES to BOMBAY; arriving Bombay on the 8th September, Karachi about the 20th September.

FARES.

(1). Return Bombay or Karachi to London via MARSEILLES and BACK to Bombay or Karachi via NAPLES first class throughout ... ...Rs. 1000

UPWARDS.

(2). Second class return, as above ... ...Rs. 750
(3). Return First Class from Bombay, or Karachi to Liverpool, by sea only ... ...Rs. 900
(4). Second Class Return as above ... ...Rs, 640

N. B.—A Free Passage from BOMBAY to KARACHI by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer after the 8th September, will be granted to any one holding the "City of Hall" Line Co's Ticket signed from Liverpool to Karachi via Bombay.
Electric Light and Fans throughout.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
ROSA MARU	5823	K. Kato	.....	15th May

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

BOMBAY MARU ...	4625	G. Ishikawa.	15th May	26th May
WAKASA MARU ...	6254	Wale	31st May	9th June
HAKATA MARU	4161	Anderson ...	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	26th June	7th July
TATSUMI MARU ...	3112	.....	10th July	21st July

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Nawsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from	Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	,,	,,	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	,,	,,	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	,,	,,	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from	Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	,,	,,	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

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COIMBATORE.

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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	25 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 6	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

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If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

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HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

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TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovereign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of:

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

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"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chinese and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to:—
Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY. or their Sub-agent at KARACHI. or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth Poona City.

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RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

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OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

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25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

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ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per yer, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SOMALI	2655	Winiker	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Madows Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1906.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons.	Date of Departure
CHUSEN	4,636	15th May
SHAHAMEER, ...	2,057	20th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for the POST of CLERK in the Marine Storekeeper's Office, R. I. M. Dockyard, are informed that the VACANCY has been FILLED.

W. CHANDLER, Captain, R.I.M.,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 12th May, 1906.

St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.
GERMAN COURSE

A FRESH COURSE will be STARTED in June, if sufficient applications are received. The Class will be held twice a week in the morning.
For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

TYPEWRITER USERS KNOW that a new Remington Model means a new standard of Typewriter work. The

NEW REMINGTON MODELS

Supply a demand for SWIFTER, EASIER, BETTER TYPEWRITING than any writing machine has ever done before.

As a result of this demand the Remington factory, the greatest Typewriter plant in the World, is now breaking all production records.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
New York, London, Paris, and Everywhere,
HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA, 2 POLLOCK ST., CALCUTTA.
WARDEN & Co., Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

In Advance.		In Arrear	
Per Annum	Rs. 18	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 15	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage

SINGLE COPY ..... As 2.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As 5 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do	2-8
Third do	2-5
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-8
Each succeeding the line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4-8
Third do	2-8

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

HALLERINE.

Price per Bottle As. 12.

The most reliable remedy for the cure of

CHOLERA.

Small dose, small Price,

BUT

Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they act on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Thus, who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Horsley, 2113 tons, Captain S O Northfell, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Gunsby 8th April, with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A Kundsen arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Bangkok 25th April with a cargo of timber

THE Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 3510 tons Captain G D Dicks, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Hamburg 11th April, with a general cargo

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 3041 tons Captain M Seporti to, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1961 tons Captain G Elton, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2 36 tons Capt in C Bayward, will sail to day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Patiala, 1629 tons, Captain H J Willsher arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombasa, 2nd May, with a general cargo and passengers

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3327 tons, Captain H Bradley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 10th April with a general cargo

THE steamer Querimba, 4957 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 7th April with a cargo of coal

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Istria, 1735 tons, Captain E Toro ooni, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain G K Ramage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat 5th May via Karachi, with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 216 deck passengers

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Helios s	Kundsen	Bangkok April 25
13	Rheinfels s	Dicks	Hamburg April 11
	Horsley s	Northfells	Gunsby April 8
14	Kola s	Ramage	Busreh May 5
	Patiala s	Willsher	Mombasa, May 13
	Othello s	Bradley	Hull April 10
	Querimba s	Smith	Cardiff, April 7
	Istria s	Toroboni	Calcutta, May 10

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Nowshera s	Elton	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer R Rubattino for Saporite for Genoa

" Aleppo Bayford for Hull

The following vessels sailed for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Yarra for Marseilles

" Somali for Zanzibar, &c

" Warenga, for Persian Gulf

" Kola, for Persian Gulf

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O s s Banda arrived at Singapore, on May 14.

The N Y K steamer Wakusa Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 13th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessels.	From
1	St Dunstan	London
5	Cia Manuson	Liverpool
7	Bangora	Rangoon
9	Quilon	Antwerp
9	Clan Macfadyon	Coast
9	Clan Campbell	Liverpool

Steamers Expected.

10	Gisela	Calcutta
12	Nawab	Calcutta
14	Clan Forbes	Coast

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels	Names.	From
10	Drumgoith	J Fairweather	Devi
	Matera	E W Peck	Bombay
	Shahjehan	R E Peel	Bombay
	Wardha	C H Sharp	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

12	Royalist	W A Scott	River Plate
	Pallian	A D Morton	Rangoon
	Franklyn	W E Browne	Bombay
	Neiru	J S Nalle	Bombay
	Bhundara	S Boon	Bombay
	Uri	W W Tucker	Bombay

AN underground building for the storage of rinderpest sera has been constructed at the Bengal Veterinary College at Belgachia, and additional land has also been acquired for the extension of the institution.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 12

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 9/34	=	+ 3-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	=	unchanged
1 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	=	"
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 13-15	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 15-16	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	30 3-8	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	67	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25.18	=	— 1-12
Berlin	20.51 1-12	=	— 1-3
New York Demand	4 85 1-2	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	=	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8	do	=	"
6 " " "	3 1-2	do	=	— 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4	do	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	do	=	— 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4	=	— 3-8
7 day market loans	3	=	— 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for South America

LEAD—Easy—firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Feb 46 1-2 +1-4 M-J sellers steady

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 7-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 6·19 plus 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports 1,000. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·19	5·09	5·00
+1	+1	
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·07	5·05	5·08
+1		
Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·06	5·06	5·06
	+1	

Bales in U S Ports	13,000
Do. last year	23,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	mutilated
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	11·00—05
Futures, month of July	mutilated
do. Dec	10·31—09

a Advanced early owing to bullish visible supply figures and declined after through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-16
Futures month of July	11 41—07
D. do. Aug	11 12—08
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Liverpool week's sales	60,000
Stock in Liverpool	9,86,0.0
London "	12,000
Total visible supply	2,620,000
" " "	—150,000
" " East Indian	2,14,000
" quantity in sight	10,080 000
	+100,000

Shipments of Goods for the month of April 1906.

COTTON PRICE GOODS.

Bleached and White	9,400,000	1,300,000	700,000
Unbleached and Grey	8,500,000	900,000	6,300,000
Dyed and Colored	5,000,000	1,100,000	800,000
Printed	3,200,000	1,900,000	1,000,000

COTTON PRICE GOODS.

Bleached and White	17,600,000	6,300,000	Yards.
Unbleached and Grey	18,100,000	6,400,000	"
Dyed and Colored	24,200,000	2,8.0,000	"
Printed	10,000,000	6,1.0,000	"

TWIST AND YARNS.

Dyed and Bleached	3,30,000	300,000	310,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,70,000	30,000	400,000
Total Shipments of Salt	20,000 Tons.		

TWIST AND YARNS.

Dyed and Bleached	310,000	110,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	420.000	70,000	"
Total Shipments of Salt	20,000 Tons.		

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 12th May 1906 :—

Cotton	4,519 bales.
Wheat	6,617 cwts.
Linseed	3,988 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	14,833 do
Gingelyseed	717 do
Poppyseed	6,936 do
Groundnut	46 do
Castorseed	8,005 do
Rice	19,881 do
Myrabollams	597 do
Cottonseed	7,721 do
Mowraseed	12 do
Gram	3,513 do
Jowar	577 do
Maize	43 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Silver Bullion	Rs. 1,55,387
Exports Macedonia from Marseilles	

BOMBAY, MAY 14.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d to 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-4d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170 1 4
Marcks 3 do. do.	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	154
Shanghai 20 do	214
Japan 80 do.	130 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent, Tone, steady.

Cash	93·7
1st Settlement, 31st May.	93·9

Money market, Tone, steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	26th April	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	3rd May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do.	3rd April	7	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	8 1 0
Forward Sept	8 10 0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8 3 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 4 0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm,

Ready	8 6 0

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	37 0 0

WHEAT—Ton firm,

White Delhi	4 12 0

New York. Futures July 11-12—'67.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000 Bales.
Imports	1,000 "

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·05	5·03	5·03
—4	—4	—4
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·03	5 01	5·74
—4	—4	—4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·72	5·72	5·72
—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—The market remains quiet and unchanged. There is little business reported at Colabo, the enquiry being still in very small lines.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (By. terms)	193	183	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (By. terms)	200	190	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	193	189	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 209	203	..	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	210	204 ...	do.
Juigaum (M.-G.)	...	...	211 203 ...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	208 ...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do.	(M.-G.)	210	204 ...	do.
Akola do.	(M.-G.)			
Dhamangaum Peolgaum (M.-G.)	212	206	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	219	213 ...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	207 202 ...	do.
Yeotmal, (M.-G.)	...	...	214 208 ...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	203 201 ...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	... ...	200 25 h May.
Westerns	...	...	... ...	238 do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 11

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	"
Good Bhownuggur	"
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	30 2-8

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, May 15.

The following extract from Brigade orders is published for Information

No.—726 of 11-5 06. Officers—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave in India on private affairs (including 90 days privilege leave) up to 1st November 1906 under para 928 A R I. Vol II the leave to date from being struck off duty.

Captain A F E Stiffe R A Adjutant B V A with reference to above order Lt C G Nomico will perform the duties of adjutant with effect from the 14th inst

Promotion—

The following promotion has been ordered in No 2 Co with effect from the 15th April 1906 Corpl W C Linlott to be serg vice Brooks reverted at his own request

Br G H Bailey to be Corporal vice Linlott Gr J S Roberts to be Bombardier vice Bailey leave

The following N C W have been granted leave of absence as stated against their names.

Sergt : S W Grennan to 30th Nov 1906

Br W Geldart to 30th Nov 1905

C G NOMICO Lt
Acting Adjutant.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

HARRIS—MCKEOWN.—May 1, at All Soul's Church, Fatehgarh, by the Rev G H Wolcott Bertram Charles, eldest son of Captain Harris, M W S to Avis Isabel, only daughter of Mrs and Mr W McKeown, United Provinces Police.

DEATH.

PEARS.—May 9, at Ootacamund, Eleanor Mary, youngest daughter of Steuart Durand Pears, of the Public Works Department, Madras, aged 14 years.

"Unless we have proteid we die."—Gamgee

KEMP'S

Protumen

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

	Rs. a.
PROTUMEN ½ lb. packet	0 12 each.
PROTUMEN ½ " "	1 4 "
PROTUMEN 1 " "	2 6 "
PROTUMEN Corn floor	0 12 "
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0 14 "
PROTUMEN do.	1 8 "
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes	0 8 "

Kemp & Co Ltd

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricketers in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 4 30m., 5·23s. Low water, 10·18m.,

Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p. m.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, second round.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. Yarra will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

ACCIDENTLY DROWNED IN A QUARRY.—A Hindu lad named Chandra Gangia, aged 7 years, while bathing near a quarry off Bhoiwada Road, on Sunday evening, where he accidently fell into a pool of water, 15 feet deep. He raised an alarm, but before any assistance could be rendered, he was drowned.

AN ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On the afternoon of Saturday last, a boat, No. 10 961 laden with rice and barley, in charge of a tindal named Kesheo Tookaram, while on its way from the prow anchorage to Victoria Docks, struck against some rocks opposite to Mule, Bunder and sank. With the assistance of some boatmen, the crew of the boat and a part of the cargo were saved.

A MERCHANT'S FEARS.—Girdardas Damodardas, a piece-goods merchant in the Mangaldas Market, reported to the police that on the forenoon of Saturday last, his servants load ed four cases of Turkey red (cloth) from Mansion Road into a "Catara," number not known, and sent it to the Mangaldas Market, but it had not reached its destination. Goods worth Rs. 1,500 was loaded in the cart.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, one Motichand Purshotam, aged 70 years, residing at Frere Road, while attempting to cross the road from Karwar Street to Frere Road, was accidently knocked down by a carriage, belonging to one Mr. Charles Brown. The man sustained a fracture of the collar-bone, by the horse stepping on it. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital. Police enquiries showed that no blame could be attached to the driver of the carriage.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master commencing at 6·15 p.m. to-day.

Two Steps	Dreamy Eyes... J B Lampe
Overture	Le Reine Fun Jour... Adam
Fantasia	Migron ... Thomas
Clarionet Solo	Rossini ... Rossini
Selection	The Girl from Kays ... Caryll
Valse	The Old Beifry ... Phelps

A CLEVER PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged one Sayad Dastagir, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a purse containing a gold ring and other articles valued at Rs. 30, the property of a Parsee named Sheriarji Shapurji, a mechanic employed in the Government Dockyard. The evidence showed that on Saturday last the complainant was making some purchases at the Market when the accused cleverly removed the purse in question. The Marketpeon, however observed the accused and arrested him immediately. The accused had on his person besides the purse Rs. 53 in notes and cash and on being questioned was unable to satisfactorily account for the money. The case was remanded for obtaining the antecedents of the accused who is reputed to be a notorious character.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector C. Pethghara of the Criminal Investigation Branch charged Sunker Babaji, a Hindu with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 175 belonging to one Ardeshir Bomanji Suratwalla, a dentist, residing in Chira Bazaar. It appears from the evidence that the complainant on the evening of the 4th instant at about 5 o'clock sent his bicycle home with his servant. Whilst going home he was met by one Vithal Harchund who asked the servant to allow him to ride on the bicycle to his grandmother's house. The servant Rama Dawji allowed him to do so. When Vithal was returning back from his grandmother's house, he found that the bicycle which he had placed in the passage below was missing. He came back and told the servant about the theft. The police subsequently traced the bicycle in a Jew's shop at Bellasis Road. Several parts of the bicycle were removed and substituted by the others and the bicycle was repainted and exhibited for sale in the shop. The accused who pleaded guilty to the charge and who admitted eight previous convictions, was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment, of which two months are to be solitary.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DEFEAT OF THE GYMKHANA.

AMUSING GAME BETWEEN SCHOOLBOYS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

THIS game was played on the North Ground where a very numerous crowd witnessed a game full of interest from start to finish. After the bully the Gymkhana attacked for a while, but the College side retaliated and play was taken into the Gymkhana quarters. Busch relieved well and then the Gymkhana made great efforts to penetrate the College defence, but their attempts were frustrated by the sterling play of the Elphinstone backs. The first score came from the Elphinstone College who made a great attack by Pleader on the outside left and scored an excellent goal amidst loud applause. After resuming the Gymkhana put in good play and looked like scoring, but were repulsed by the good defence of the College backs who throughout played an excellent game, although it appeared to the mere spectator that the referees were very lenient to sticks.

The Gymkhana by good combination again attacked and scored an excellent goal through Troup. The College after this put in some work, but were repulsed by the sound defence of Busch and Baker. At length however the ball beat both the backs and, Arnott miss-kicking a rather soft goal accrued to the College, evidently a misunderstanding having arisen between the Gymkhana back division. The Gymkhana attacked strongly after this, but their shots were ineffective and half time was called with the score Elphinstone College two goals Gymkhana one.

After the interval the Gymkhana attacked with vigour and after many attempts scored a most excellent goal by Troupe who managed to net the ball in spite of the crowd of opponents between him and the goal. There was much excitement now, the score being even and the game appeared to be anybody's, both sides playing most evenly. However the Gymkhana forwards seemed to get out of touch with one another and the Elphinstone side, by superior speed, put on another goal which was scored by Chotia. The Gymkhana now attacked and had some good chances to score which however were neutralised by the good saving of the Elphinstone backs. However the Gymkhana still kept up the pressure and by good combination the ball was given to Troupe who put in an exceedingly hot shot which unluckily enough just hit the goal post and rebounded into the field of play, which was very bad luck for the Gymkhana. The Gymkhana kept up the pressure for some time, but when time was called the College were attacking. The general score was Elphinstone College 3 goals, Gymkhana 2 goals. The referees were Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge and Mr. Dunsterville.

The Gymkhana forwards did not act up to promise of their first round, their combination being often faulty and the want of a knowledge of each other's play being often evident. If the insides had played to the centre when in the circle instead of attempting to shoot they would have done better. The half backs were the weak point especially the centre who was slow. The backs were good and played their hardest to the end. The goal after one mistake saved well. In the College team the backs were excellent, their scoring being extremely good; the goal though not seriously incommoded, owing to the good play of his backs, did what he had to do, well. The halves especially the centre played a sound game. The forwards when they got going were very "nippy" noticeably the outside left.

It would be hard to say which team had the most of the play or whether the best team won.

The Teams were as follows :—

Elphinstone College.—Goal : Aibless ; Backs : J. Mody, and J. Antia ; Half-backs : Ashburner, West, and Sabavala ; Forwards : Chotia, Antia, (Sr.) Kotbare, Desai, and Pleader.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal : Arnot, Backs : C. D. Baker and H. Busch ; Half-Backs : Hogge, M. E. Nigel-Jones, and T. G. P. Savage ; Forwards : J. Smith, W. G. Palmer, Troupe, L. S. Fenton, and Jones.

FORT AND PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL

Vs.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Referees : Messrs Cadell and Gawthorn.

The game between these two schools was most even although a rather thin crowd of spectators were present. the superior attractions of the Gymkhana-Elphinstone match taking the majority. The game was most evenly contested, though it was most conversational throughout, especially when the ball was in close proximity to either of the goals, then 22 players lifted up their voices and shouted directions to one another with vigour. The game for the first part was mostly in the New High School territory and after much bombarding of their School goal and conversational effort, a goal was scored by Parekh. Much enthusiasm resulted on the Fort side sticks being thrown into the air with shrieks of exaltation. Half Time was then called and after the interval the New High School had a look in and kept the Fort side busy and scored through Chowkshi. Play remained even for a while, but the Fort and Proprietary put on another goal by Khodap and ran out winners by 2 goals to one.

The Teams were :—Fort and P. H. S.—Goal : Ghista ; Backs : Kharva and Khodaji ; Half Backs : Wadia, Badshaw, and Contractor ; Forwards Parekh ; J. Driver, D. Driver, Puntoki, Khan.

New High School :—Goal : F. S. Bengali ; Backs : V D Palwaki and F. N. Malesha, Half Backs : S N Forbes, D, K, Kapadia, and R. K. Telang, Forwards : H. S. Chowkshi, S. S. Patel, S. Kulkarni. G. B. Palwanker and A H Wadia.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. R. RUBATTINO.

THE following passengers leave Bombay by the S. S. R Rubattino, Capt M Saporiti, for Europe Naples and Genoa to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No 3 Shed at 2.45 p.m. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the port. Third class passengers and native servants will have to be present at Princes Dock New Disinfecting Station at 1-30 p.m. with their luggage and kit.

Mrs Bamber, Mr Ch Bastin, Mrs and Infant, Mr G Blackwell, Mr F Bliss, Mr L Boggiano, Mr C Cornaglia, Mrs and child, Mr B J and Mrs Coster, Capt F Crocco, Mrs and child, Rev Father d'Almeida, Countess Lesnain, Mr C Dundas, Mr D F and Mrs Dubash, Mr S Ellis, Mrs and Infant, Mr C G Fernandez, Mr T Gale. Mr C Galli, Mr T H Gaddum, Mr S N Guzder, Mr J F Hatto, Mr E M and Mrs Hodgson, Mr Jadhav, Mr A B and Mrs Kennedy, Miss Kimmins, Miss Lee, Mr J E and Mrs Martin, Miss Martin Mrs Minnikin Mr D Morrison, Mr Mcos, Mr S D Mohamad, Mr J Miller, Mrs and three children, Mr F D Mugkeet, Mr J Mug seth, Mr M Odier, Mr G and Mrs Olcese, Mr Patel, Miss Robinson Mr J M Roberts, Mr B R Saini, Mr Shinde, Mrs Smithers, Mr F Stork, Mr F B and Mrs Stewart, Mr Taraporwalla. Mr W T and Mrs Van Someren, Two Misses Van Someren, Mr J A Vakil,

From Aden—Capt Holme, Chev P. Stalozza.

UNNECESSARY DELAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days ago I had the necessity of complaining through your paper that the time for registering documents, which was 15 days before, (I should have said 10 days subsequently extended to 15 days) was extended to 30 days, and that such a long time was in all consciences too long, was highly inconvenient and harmful to the interests of the public. Those in authority in connection with registration might appear to be partising with vengeance in their unnecessary and irresponsible work of extending such an already long period, and have still further extended the period of one month to a week over and above. A document registered on the 10th April last, that was timed to be returned to the owner on the 10th May, is not ready yet, and may be ready at the end of a week after the 20th May. Can this harmful and discreditable nonchalance fail to provoke a "shame, shame"?—Yours etc.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

THE magazine issued from a certain Public School contains the intimation :—"The Editor will be very pleased to hear of the deaths of any old boys."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Local rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal on the Orissa Coast and in the Western districts of South India. Light falls are also reported in Mergui, Lashio and Sonemarg. The chief amounts are : Chittagong half an inch, Shillong three and a half inches, Narayanganj and Barisal one and a half inches, Culcutta and Darjeeling half an inch, False Point one inch, Mercara and Cochin half an inch and Trivandrum one inch. The area of low pressure lying in the Punjab, which combined with unusually high temperatures, is favourable to dust and thunder-storm in Upper India. In Kashmir cloud has increased and conditions appear unsettled. Winds at the head of the Bay are irregular and the flow of humid winds into North-East India is somewhat interrupted. Rainfall may diminish in that area. Temperature is in defect in North-East India except Chota Nagpur. Over the remainder of Northern India and the central portions of the country it is in large excess, the excess being ten degrees in Jhansi and Multan. The highest maximum temperature is one hundred and twenty-one degrees in Jacobabad. Cloud has decreased in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and increased in Behar, Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces, and on the Bombay Coast. Rain is likely to diminish in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal except on the Coast districts. Local rain is probable in the South-West of the Peninsula and scattered showers in Burma. Dust storms are likely in the plains of Upper India and thunder showers on the West Himalayas and in Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 11th	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77·6	+3·47
Jask	29·752	NW	5	13·3	81·2	66	....	....	....
Muscat 11th	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden 11th	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lahore	29·487	SE	2	114·9	79·3	41	....	4·86	+·73
Sirsa	29·482	NNW	1	115·3	81·1	35	....	4·33	+2·10
Delhi	29·521	SE	3	109·2	81·1	49	....	2·8	—0·70
Agra	29·529	SE	4	109·	90	41	....	2·12	—0·30
Cawnpore	29·591	E	4	111·4	81·8	51	....	2·69	+0·59
Allahabad	29·603	ENE	9	112·6	81·5	59	....	0·78	—1·42
Jhansi	29·575	NW	10	115·9	86·7	49	....	1·27	—0·59
Jacobabad	29·646	ENE	7	120·	85·0	41	....	4·59	+2·26
Karachi	29·6·2	W	14	102·9	81	79	....	2·41	+0·80
Jeypore	29·38	WNW	14	111·2	80·6	29	....	1·55	—0·12
Ajmere	29·64	W	23	110·9	89·3	31	....	1·48	—0·10
Deesa	29·736	SSW	13	113·3	77·4	65	....	1·32	+0·75
Ahmedabad	29·753	SSW	5	113·3	77·6	55	....	0·37	—0·32
Bhuj	29·724	WSW	24	106·6	79·0	8	....	1·81	+1·23
Jamnagar	29·754	WSW	23	99·6	7·2·6	....	....	1·64	+0·49
Dwarka	29·713	WSW	12	88·3	79·3	87	....	2·85	....
Rajkot	29·756	SW	14	107·9	74·7	76	....	0·73	+0·21
Bhavnagar Para.	29·772	SW	11	111·7	77·9	49	....	0·18	—0·52
Veraval	29·779	S	10	84·	76·8	80	....	0·12	—0·28
Neemuch	29·665	WSW	23	109·	80·7	45	....	1·08	+0·04
Indore	29·690	W	18	108·6	80	47	....	0·21	—0·88
Sanawad	29·615	WSW	10	12·5	85·9	47	....	0·79	—1·74
Jubbulpore	29·93	WSW	6	13·	80·6	77	....	3·65	+1·09
Hoshangabad	29·637	WSW	5	15·4	85·8	28	....	0·3·	—2·59
Khandwa	29·689	N	19	114·7	83·6	3·	....	0·09	—1·19
Raipur	29·654	SW	11	11·3	80·4	59	....	1·59	+2·9·
Nagpur	29·630	S	7	115·1	85·5	15	....	3·3·	+1·75
Amraoti	29·71	WSW	11	115·0	8·3·8	....	....	0·66	—1·48
Akola	29·680	WSW	13	115·0	84·5	31	....	1·21	—1·24
Surat	29·8	S	15	93·7	80·1	71	....	0·19	—0·7
Malegaon	29·751	W	20	110·3	78·3	42	....	0·8·	—1·00
Bombay	29·839

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1906.

TROUBLESOME TURKEY.

As was fully anticipated, the Sultan gave way to our claims in the Sinaitic peninsula at the last moment. Neither the Egyptian nor the British Government seems to have doubted that such would be the outcome of their representations, or they would have taken much more energetic measures to enforce their terms than the ordering of a few more or less insignificant ships to stand by and await orders. The despatch of "a fleet to Besika Bay" would have been repeated and, instead of a handful of reinforcements to Alexandria, we should have seen brigades and divisions ready for embarkation. Very little excitement was caused by the dispute—perhaps as much in Mahomedan quarters in Bombay as in any other part of Moslem world except in Turkey itself. When it was announced that the time permitted the Sultan to accept our terms would expire on Sunday midnight the bazaar was agitated and alleged telegrams were printed and circulated to the effect that the period had been extended by twenty-four hours. It was believed that the British Foreign Office had shown signs of relenting. But shortly afterwards came the announcement that Turkey had accepted British demands conditionally. What the reservation amounted to we were not told. But that some conditions were proposed is evident from the announcement that Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador at Constatinople, had rejected certain proposals and insisted on absolute compliance with the British demands. We are disinclined to believe that the Sultan—ill-advised though he may be, by his own ministers and those of a European power anxious to undermine the "entente cordiale"—would venture to dictate terms in face of the strong attitude the British Government had taken up and his knowlege that had it become necessary to enforce our claims, we should have had the active assistance of both France and Russia. If the Sultan has in any way qualified his acceptance of terms it may be that he has asked for the appointment of a Commission, such as that which was suggested the other day in Parliament and such as has already been foreshadowed by the British Government with a view to defining the frontiers of Turkey and Egypt.

It may be that the Ottoman Government will make representations in the hope of securing an early and permanent reduction of the British garrison, in Egypt. The increase of the garrison, as a Cairo Correspondent asserted the other day, is taken as direct reply to the representations which Ghazi Muktar Pasha, on behalf of Turkey, has placed before the Egyptian Government in regard to the Sinaitic Peninsula. These demands, as stated, are :—"The Turkish Government claim the right to take and occupy any place or post it desires in the Sinaitic Peninsula without consulting Egypt and give, in support of their demand and as precedents, the occupation of Akabah, Moueles, Dabba, and El Wagh. The Porte further claims that the Northern limit of the Sinaitic Peninsula shall be a line from Akabah to Suez, and it intends to construct a railway between these points and along the Suez Canal's western bank to El'Ariche." We deny that right and must be prepared to maintain our position, notwithstanding that the Turks regard the increase of British troops as unjustifiable, being neither called for by the internal situation, nor by the foreign relations in Egypt. The permanent increase contemplated is but seven companies of infantry, which will raise the strength from 3,243 to 4,008, all told, not a very great augmentation of strength at the most. It is true that in his receatly published report on the affairs of Egypt, Lord Cromer makes out no case—and does not attempt—in favour of any increase whatever. But Lord Crewe, some weeks ago, referred to the Egyptian frontier as being not absolutely cloudless, and he asked that the Government might have the support of the country in defending the interests of Egypt when there was a possibility of their being compromised from outside. Otherwise it is shown that in a general way the Anglo-French Agreement has already confirmed the position of England in Egypt, and removed some of the anomalies and inconveniences attaching to a country, which is neither independent nor yet under the protection of a single Power. The advance made towards a coherent form of Government only brings into greater prominence the drawbacks which Egypt still suffers under the capitulations and the most interesting feature of Lord Cromer's report is the definite suggestion he puts forward for the practical, abolition of the capitulations. But if there be any discontent, which may develop into unrest, it is that the natives view the Consular Courts with suspicion, believing that a European is dealt with more tenderly by the law than a native, who is subject to the Egyptian Courts. It is, however, under contemplation to abolish the Consular Courts, and substitute for "the present amorphous legislative system" a European Legislative Council, which shall initiate all legislation controlling Europeans.

As a result of the abolition of multiple control the Railway Administration is improved and more capital is being spent on communications. Turkey sees the desirability of railway construction, but in official circles at Constantinople, as we stated the other day, it is denied that the Ottoman Government have any desire to interfere in the matter of the line from El Arisch and Akaba, the only question in dispute being the village of Tabah, which is a dependency of the District of Akaba, and which, it is argued, is not in the Peninsula, and of great strategic value for Turkey. Muktar Pasha displayed an unconciliatory attitude throughout the negociations, indeed, from the moment the official protest against the removal of the boundary pillars was lodged. He stirred up Mahomedan feeling which not only spread itself throughout Turkey and Egypt, but reached India. His own action justified the immediate temporary strengthening of the garrison, for it was undoubtedly necessary at once to strengthen the hands of the Khedive, who without us, is helpless. No doubt Muktar Pasha had the support and approval of his sovereign, for as a Cairo correspondent aptly puts it, the German Emperor is not the only potentate who has found himself in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility owing to the disasters which have befallen Russia. "The Sultan has even greater reason to appreciate the removal of the old pressure upon his frontiers. Last year he exhibited a new feeling of independence by mounting guns at the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorous. Now his activity is taking another direction." In the temporary eclipse of Russia lies the explanation of this new and offensive activity. And we have had it on the strength of Constantinople correspondents that although the Council of Ministers was disposed to adopt a moderate and conciliatory attitude, that of the palace was one of absolute obduracy—not only in respect to the Sinaitic peninsula, but also with regard to the Persian frontier dispute—which the friendly advice of the British and other Ambassadors was powerless to subdue. In the latter dispute the Persian Ambassador has insisted upon the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops and proposed either the appointment of a Commission or reference to arbitration of two mediatory Powers. It is possible this may be conceded, now that the display of force has taught the Sultan a fresh lesson.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Much patience will be required in dealing with the Duma and its erratic members. They are not enlisting outside sympathy, much less that of official Russia, which is so necessary to success. Its deliberations have opened with persistent demands on the Crown for the grant of an amnesty to all political prisoners and although that may be desirable and even contemplated by the Tsar, it is bad policy to commence a new agitation before setting its house in order and making a serious start in the direction of self-government for which the people have so long clamoured. To have begun business in a business-like manner would have shown due appreciation of the boon which has been conferred upon them. Proceeding in the present manner will but tend to strengthen the impression that Russia is not yet fit for self-government—an impression which is very widely entertained. It was unwise to strike down the friendly hand held out by the Municipality of St. Petersburg, for out of that social gathering might have been born an amount of good feeling which could but have hastened the dawn of the day on which Russia shall enjoy as much political liberty as any other country known to civilisation. But there are friends of the Russian people who would persuade them that the Duma is acting wisely, that Russia is not now on the threshold of the political liberty, but is about to enter upon "that painful period, common to the history of all nations, when the people rise against the representatives of the supreme power, the civil war of King and commons, complicated in the present instance by the fact that there is no King and the commons have no Parliament; the supreme power has all the modern weapons of deadly precision which render scythe and bludgeon useless, and the people have nothing but the consciousness of divine right upon their side. Divine right in a double sense, for the Czar himself, the vicegerent of Heaven for all Russia, has said his people shall be free." The Tsar and the people are together to-day. They would be more so if the Tsar would liberate all political prisoners, but the bureaucracy is ranged against both and, armed by the new loan, is stronger and more capable of evil than before. In the opinion of the Moscow correspondent of a London daily, the Duma will have to accept one of two alternatives—either become the submissive chancellery to record decisions arrived as by a bureaucratic Star Chamber of wholly irresponsible ministers, or else declare itself a constituent assembly and take the consequences in a deluge of blood that will flow throughout the Empire. That may be so. If it is to come the action of the Duma is calculated to hasten it. Until the Tsar and the bureaucracy and the people have more confidence in each other and recognise how desirable are peace and tranquillity and serious strife after improvement, there is little hope for development, either political, social or industrial.

THE JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

MANY charges have been made that the Japanese have impeded British trade in Manchuria and the subject has given rise to considerable comment in the Japanese Press. As a result of the charges Mr. Hosie was sent by the British Minister at Peking to Newchwang to investigate. Up to the present his report has not been issued and it will be interesting to see if his conclusions are in agreement with the Japanese which hold that the complaint is entirely baseless. The "Manchurian Daily Report" says on the subject : "The plain truth is that no barriers have been raised at Newchwang by the Administration in the way of any goods, least of all British Merchandise, intended for the interior, since the return of peace, except, with the best of reasons, during the plague scare in October and November last year." A Hongkong journal was strong in its condemnation of the alleged policy, and the reply is that Lt.-Col. Yokura, the Administrator since Japanese entry into the port, "has never exceeded his authority, in the exercise of which foreign interests have received, as the changing circumstances have created fresh justifiable claims on his position, all the consideration consistent with the instructions imposed upon him. Talking apart from the extraordinary war time, no 'permission from him has been necessary,' as erroneously alleged for a merchant, to establish a business, for every foreigner (with the only exceptions of Russians before the reopening of the Consulate) has been left to his freedom to start at Newchwang any kind of legitimate business consonant with the peace and order of society. Only a new establishment in such line of trade as pawnbroking, for instance, in which the local police acquire an official interest in discharge of their duties, is required to be reported merely." This is a complete denial of the charges brought and in such definite terms that they could hardly be employed were Mr. Hosie's report liable to contain an adverse opinion. The further answer to the charge of unfair railway treatment, which is the crux of the whole matter, is that no foreigner has yet applied for the particular right, that the tradal capacity of the line is at present meagre owing to the heavy transport of troops, and lastly that Chinese agents have received exactly the same facilities as the Japanese. After all, should there have been a case which pressed hardly on the foreigner it must not be forgotten that Japan has paid dearly for its rights in Manchuria, and would only be exercising a species of protection by claiming the greater part of what there is so little, namely transport facilities.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 4th instant left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

AN Old Cliftonian dinner will be held at the Quetta Club on the 22nd instant.

COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, C. S. I., late a Commissioner in the Punjab, has been appointed Commissioner of Land in the East Africa Protectorate.

OUR Bhownagar correspondent writes that on Friday last the temperature rose to 115° in the shade and was so great in the open that several pigeons fell dead from a roof.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st April shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1905 of 35,307 mds. with an increase of Rs. 67,218 in the earnings.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 5th May, 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,573, being a decrease of Rs. 2,743 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st January, to 5th May 1906, were Rs. 58,052, being a decrease of Rs. 36,141.

WE greatly regret to hear that Mr. Robert Little, the veteran Editor of the "North China Daily News," has died as a result of an attack of typhoid fever. The news reached Hong-kong from Shanghai in a telegram dated the 20th April. The disappearance of a figure so long connected with Shanghai public affairs, and the loss of so capable a journalist, will be deeply felt throughout North China.

ANY Calcutta sportsman who happens to be in Singapore for the coming Derby at the end of this month might well imagine that he was on "native heath," says the "Asian" as about half the field are old performers on Indian racecourses. According to latest advices the wayward Essington, who time after time refused to face the machine in Calcutta but eventually managed to get off and win a small race at Bombay, was favourite at 5 to 4, with Acetine next at twos, and then Rapid Pilgrim at fours and Jim Gosper at fives. The outsiders were the local horses Cadenas, Wingaroon, The Idler, Waihi and Meros.

THE bridging of the river at Sara Ghat is a topic that is exciting no little interest in commercial circles at present. There can be no doubt of the trend of Calcutta opinion. Any scheme which would bring Darjeeling three or four hours nearer, enable us to have our dinner comfortably at home, and be in the cool of Darjeeling next morning without experiencing the discomfort of the three changes, must appeal to a very large number. There are more important commercial considerations no doubt, but the pressure of public opinion necessary to press this scheme forward will come from those who realise what a boon a quicker and more comfortable journey to the hills would be for the residents of Calcutta.

THE Calicut-Mangalore extension of the Madras Railway is being rapidly constructed and should be completed ere long. We understand that the Madras Railway Company has applied to Government for sanction to carry the line about forty miles further to a village named Mope on the coast. This extension has two strong advantages to recommend it. Mope is situated on a part of the coast which experts consider offers great facilities for the construction of a harbour which would be, they report, the best on the West Coast of Southern India, and it is also close to the important town of Udipi whence considerable traffic may be expected. If the extension is sanctioned, it is intended to transfer to it the staff at present working on the Mangalore line as soon as the latter is completed.

WHATEVER steps the Government take to assist the Burmese agriculturists, writes the "Rangoon Gazette," the native money lender seems still to be an absolute necessity in the land. Take the newly-formed Pyapon District as an instance. Twenty years ago there was only one Chetty firm established there. Since then the Government have done something in the way of making advances to cultivators. But the Chetties are still a necessity both to agriculture and trade. There are now twenty-two Chetty firms in Pyapon District, all doing a large money lending business. The Burmans deposit jewellery as security for losses and pay from 2 to 4 per cent. per month; the interest being larger when small sums are taken or when individuals are not well known to them.

DR. A M. STEIN the well-known archæologist, has recently completed the preparation of his detailed scientific report on his explorations in Chinese Turkestan. The work comprises two volumes, large quarto, with about 600 pages of text and over 200 plates, and it will be published during the summer by the Oxford University Press under the title of Ancient Khotan. It will contain fully illustrated accounts of all Dr. Stein's antiquarian explorations in Chinese Turkestan, together with the conclusions derived from them in elucidating the early history, geography, ethnology etc, of those regions. Dr. Stein's discoveries of early Chinese and Tibetan records are dealt with by competent scholars in appendices to the work. But the great collection of Indian documents and MSS. on wood, leather and paper brought to light by the excavations are still being studied by European savants, and when their researches have been completed these rich finds will be published in separate volumes.

THE Burma Railways Company have for a considerable time been contemplating having their own medical department and being independent of Government medical officers, and with this end in view Dr. Douglas was appointed their first Chief Medical Officer some eighteen months ago. That officer was to formulate a scheme in accordance with the wishes of the Board. Dr. Douglas has been hard at work since his arrival in Burma, working out particulars and preparing estimates, and has now submitted his report to the Agent. There is no question that the scheme will be an expensive one and that it can only be gradually adopted. The suggestion is made to have one main Railway Hospital in Rangoon and another in Mandalay, besides several dispensaries under hospital assistants at various stations on the line.

A PARLIAMENTARY CENSUS.

Of the 670 members who have the distinguished honour of writing M.P., after their names, 280 are enjoying the privilege for the first time, and 23 are once more enjoying that distinction after a hiatus of some years. The many items forming the balance of 367 veterans have naturally not grown younger since they were elected in 1900. One, indeed, has aged with extreme rapidity; his age, as given in the standard work of reference, having advanced eleven years since the nineteenth century petered out. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention that the honourable member referred to, who doubtless aspires to deprive Sir Charles Mark Palmer of the distinction of being grandfather of the House at as early a date as possible, is a follower of Mr. Redmond's party, which, of course, accounts for his being somewhat in advance of the times. The 357 seasoned politicians having in the course of the last Parliament added in the aggregate approximately 2,000 years of experience to that which they previously possessed, it will not be a matter of surprise, notwithstanding the advent of the 280 undergraduates in political warfare and return of the 23 members of the old brigade to the Parliamentary sphere, that the House has the materially aged as the result of the General Election.

Although the components of the present House are a little older than their immediate predecessors, it is not the fault of the 303 newcomers; they, at all events, have done at all in their power to give a youthful appearance to St. Stephen's. Indeed, but for them the House that in 1900 was collectively 32,748 years of age would in 1906 have attained a ripe experience extending over 36,000 summers, whereas in the reality it is found that it has merely rejoiced in 33,439 birthday anniversaries in the aggregate. From these figures it will be gathered that the second Parliament of his Majesty is only 691 years older than the Parliament convened in 1900, and that the replacing of 303 old members who sat six years ago by 300 newcomers has accounted for 1,511 of the 2,202 years experience that the 367 re-elected M. P.'s had sedulously added to their store since the last year of the nineteenth century.

As any lightning calculator will have already ascertained by reading so far the average age of the present House is approximately 49·9007 years, an age that compares with an average of 48·8 in respect to the House led by Mr. Balfour in 1900, and an age that coincides within a few months, with that of twenty M. P.'s. It may at this stage be mentioned that there are slightly over 300 members who have yet to arrive at the legislative age, and over 350 who do not, whatever figures show, consider that they have passed it.

When the ages of the present members of Parliament are compared with those who took their oaths and seats in 1900, there is very little appreciable difference to be discerned. In 1900 there were exactly 100 members in the House from fifty to fifty-four years of age, inclusive, and in 1906 there is exactly the same number. Six years ago 94 members were sent to Parliament whose ages ran from fifty-five to fifty-nine years inclusive, and this total exactly corresponds with the number of members whose years are counted within the same limit to-day. Moreover there is only a difference of one in the numbers of members whose ages are from forty-five years to forty-nine; in 1900 there were 106 and in 1906 the total is 105.

Although Mr Rigg, who was the most juvenile member summoned to St. Stephen's in 1900, is no longer in the House, there are to-day two members—Lord Wodehouse (Mid-Norfolk) and Viscount Turnour (Horsham Division of Sussex)—who have yet to exceed in years the total (twenty-three) which brought the ex-member for the Appleby Division of Westmorland considerable fame six years ago.

Apropos of the youthful members returned to the House, it will be recalled that when the member for the Horsham Division claimed last spring to be the youngest member of Parliament to make a speech before attaining his twenty-second year (he was born in 1883), Sir Edward Grey and the then Attorney-General both asserted that William Pitt the younger had spoken in the august assembly when two months younger than the Viscount. It might also have been recalled that Charles James Fox, who was returned for Midhurst when still nineteen, made his debut as an orator when only just out of his teens and almost a year younger than the great Lord Chesterfield was when, as Lord Stanhope, he attacked the Oxford Ministry and was duly snubbed by his elders, who did not fail to remind him that for taking his seat as a minor he was liable to a fine of £500.

In addition to these youthful members, by the way, there can be cited the second Earl Grey, who was born on March 13, 1764, was M.P. for Northumberland in 1786, and was assisting in the impeachment of Warren Hastings the following year. The late Marquis of Salisbury, moreover, born February 3, 1830, became M.P. for Stamford twenty-three years later; while, in addition to Lord Liverpool (M. P. for Rye at twenty) and Sir Robert Peel (M. P. for Tamworth at twenty-one), the old Westminster boy and grandnucle of Horsham's member, Lord John Russell, born on August 18, 1792, was elected M. P. for Tavistock in 1813. Records are not easily made in Parliament, though the Nationalist member for East Cavan, who is Young in name but not exactly a youth in years, and Sir Charles Mark Palmer who is also eighty-four years of age and as lively as a cricket, may both achieve records in Parliamentary longevity in view of the fact that both start the Session at an age two years more advanced than that of Mr. Spencer Charrington (ex-M.P. for the Mile End Division of Tower Hamlets) in 1900. Mr. Charrington, it will be recalled, when eighty-six years of age, remained in attendance at the House and voted in nineteen divisions throughout the twenty-five and a half hours' sitting of July 19-20, 1904, a feat that so excited the admiration of his colleagues that 178 of them presented him with a silver cup.

Before the present lively octogenarian M. P.'s run away with any records, by the way, they will have to beat the feat performed by the one-time Father of the House, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, who represented Wolverhampton from 1835 to 1898, and died in harness at the age of ninety-five.

In addition to Mr. Spencer Charrington, the House has to deplore the absence of its other octogenarian of 1900, Sir F. Mappin, who was born in 1821; but there still remain Mr. J. H Campbell, K.C. (eighty-one), Sir F. S. Powell (seventy nine), Sir John Baker (seventy-eight), Sir Wilfrid Lawson (seventy-seven), the Right Hon. Sir H. Fowler (seventy-six), Mr. J. Jordan (seventy-six), and Mr. Winston Churchill (thirty-two), who, when elected on the same day in 1900 as his youthful relatives the Hon. Ivor Guest and the present Viscount Ridley, was regarded as quite a juvenile member, but is now looked upon as one of the patriarchs of the House, so varied have his experiences been.

As compared with Mr. Balfour's revised Ministry, the Cabinet has appreciably aged since Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman brought together the politician his seventy years' experience of the world's stage led him to believe were calculated to govern the country to the best advantage, but as compared with the average age of the Salisbury Administration of 1895 it is comparatively juvenile.

When the late Marquis of Salisbury formed his Cabinet in October 1900 the aggregate number of years of experience enjoyed by its members was 1,139 and their average, age fifty-seven. Lord Selborne, who was the youngest member, was at that date forty-one. Fifty-seven may not appear very young for the average age of a Cabinet, but when this Ministry was formed the Cabinet was said to have been rejuvenated; as a matter of fact, the old Cabinet had boasted 1,168 years of experience, and the average age of its members was 61 1-2; hence the fact that its successor was regarded as quite youthful.

When in 1903 Mr. Balfour reconstituted the Cabinet, in place of three septuagenarians there was only one, and in place of six members between sixty and seventy years of age Lord Ashbourne had alone attained three-score. Moreover, it was noteworthy that in the Balfour Ministry there was a Cabinet Minister Lord Stanley, aetat. thirty-eight; two Ministers, Messrs. Austen Chamberlain and George Wyndham, who were forty, and five others who had yet to attain the half-century. The average age of the Cabinet was fifty-one years, an age which, from the point of view of youth, must have provided something like a record.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

BRITAIN'S FIRMNESS.

A United Country's Demands.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople wiring on Sunday says that while the Porte's reply agreed to evacuation of disputed places and delimitation of frontier, Sir Nicholas O'Conor considered its form unacceptable and insisted on complete satisfaction before Sunday.

Other telegrams state that the reference to delimitation is most vague leaving an opportunity of a renewal of the dispute on a favourable occasion.

The "Tribune" hopes that Sir Nicholas O'Conor has not allowed the Turks to separate the two claims. Such partial concession would not be considered satisfactory at Cairo and the simplest course is for ourselves to delimit the frontier and require the Sultan to respect it.

The "Standard" and others urge the necessity for insisting an absolute compliance with the Ultimatum.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Mukhtar Pasha's position is bound to be affected if the suspicion that he is responsible for the Turkish claims is confirmed and the sooner he leaves Egypt the better.

Sir E. Grey makes a statement in the Commons this afternoon.

GERMANY AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, MAY 13.

During the Tabah dispute Germany presented a vigorous Note to the Porte demanding an indemnity of seven hundred pounds for the seizure of the German benzine ship Odysseus by the Customs and the punishment of the responsible officials.

The Porte replied promising their punishment and a reduced indemnity.

THE NATAL RISING.

More Rebels Killed.

A fight with the Zulus took place yesterday near Pomeroy in which thirty rebels were killed and their kraals burned.

The Natalians had no casualties.

THE DUMA AND THE PEOPLE.

Formal Request for Political Amnesty.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Duma, yesterday, after some rigorous speeches expatiating on the sufferings of the people, instructed the Committee drafting the reply to the Speech from the Throne to include a request for a full amnesty and the abolition of the death penalty.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

His Majesty the King, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children and other Royalties, attended service in Westminster Abbey to-day to offer thanksgiving for the safe return from India.

Detachments of Blue Jackets from the Renown and Terrible under Captain Tyrwhitt were present.

The Dean of Westminster preached the sermon.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Princess Freidrick Karl, the mother of the Duchess of Connaught.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 13.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental" with the English mails of 4th instant left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. Mongolia left for Colombo and Australia also at 5 p.m. to-day.

GREAT HEAT IN CENTRAL INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The heat is reported to be very great over Central and North-West India to-day, and at Jacobabad a maximum of 12 degrees is reported. This reading is about nine degrees above the average, but equally high readings have been recorded in May in previous years at this station and on one occasion, the thermometer reached 123 degrees.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ VISITS THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Their Excellencies and the Ladies Elliot visited Sipi fair to-day, leaving Viceregal Lodge about one p.m.

Sir Charles Rivaz Lieutenant Governor, Punjab visited the Viceroy, this morning.

THE BANGALORE ASSAULT CASE.

APPEAL MADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 14.

Siddik Sait's appeal before the British Resident against his conviction and sentence for assault on Miss Penrose was heard to-day.

Mr. John Adam, barrister-at-law, Crown Prosecutor, Madras, instructed by Mr. Surynarayana Rao, of the local Bar, for the appellant argued the grounds of appeal on various points, stated in the petition for two hours. Mr. Lawrence, Public Prosecutor, replied for the Crown in support of the conviction. Appellant's counsel replied briefly. The Court promised to pass orders to-morrow.

AN ORGANISED GANG OF BANDITTI.

ARMED RAID ON KARLA VILLAGE.

GERMAN PROTECTION SOUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA MAY 14.

A gang of dacoits during the last week appeared in the vicinity of Lanowli, and have twice attacked the Karla village. The gang consists of about 40 or so men, a large portion of them armed with weapons and are said to be led by an ex-Bombay policeman named Dhonduba. On Thursday night at eleven the dacoits turned up at a village near Karla, ransacked a shop of a petty grain merchant and carried away bags of grain, besides ornaments and cash Rs. 180. An alarm was raised by the shopkeeper named Heera, but the terrorised villagers shut themselves in, and the dacoits went off. At about two the same morning, over a dozen armed men returned to the village and plundered a Bania's shop and carried away most of the ornaments and money to the extent of Rs. 500. The occupants were taken out of the house under an escort of four dacoits and made to standstill till the plunder was accomplished and the dacoits got away safely.

The next night they made their appearance again in the same village when a pitched battle took place between ten or twelve villagers and about thirty dacoits, neither side having had any marksmen and the night being dark nobody was killed or wounded, but the dacoits were prevented from causing wrongful loss to any of the villagers.

The villagers however pleaded for protection from some German gentlemen who are living at Karla not far from the village, and a deputation waited on Mr. Schleicher, the proprietor of the Sunrise Varna Press and begged him to take charge of the jewellery valued some thousands of rupees in anticipation of further raid by dacoits on the village. He accepted custody of the valuables.

Since last Saturday the dacoits have refrained from harassing the Karla villagers. It is believed they have their head-quarters seven miles East of Lanowli.

NEW RULE UNDER THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

A correspondence has taken place between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Government of Bengal in reference to a proposal to substitute a new rule under the Indian Councils Act 1892 concerning the recommendation, by a Municipal Corporation or District Board, of persons for nomination as additional members of the Lieutenant Governor's Council. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regard the proposed new rule as too restrictive in its character and consider that the new proposal strikes at the independence of the electorate who are at present free to select the best representatives possible from wide areas. The Committee clinch the matter by pointing out that it is quite possible that a Municipal Corporation or District Board might not contain a single member qualified for a seat on the Council and to forbid them therefore to nominate a person outside their own body would possibly rob them of a representative altogether.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

DR. NIELD COOK'S LEAVE.

PROPOSED NINE LAKHS LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

A special meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta will be held to-morrow afternoon at which the application Dr. Neild Cook, Health Officer, for leave till the end of year will be considered, and also the proposal of the Finance Special Committee to raise a 4 per cent loan of Rs. 9,00,000 repayable in thirty years.

THE GREEK DEFAMATION CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

Kyretto, defendant in the Greek defamation case, which has been before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for several weeks was fined to-day Rs. 300 or months' imprisonment for defaming Beinoglou, the complainant.

PHTHISIS RAMPANT IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

An official report submitted by Dr. T. F. Pearse, Special Health Officer to the Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, shows phthisis or consumption to be very prevalent among the native population of the city, especially among women. Mahomedans of both sexes, however, suffer more than Hindus, the conditions which dispose to decease being summedup generally as deficiency of fresh air.

DEADLY FRACAS IN A LIQUOR SHOP.

EUROPEAN SHOOTS A NATIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

At a liquor shop in Howrah on Friday last, a European named Shallcross shot a Native Christian named Cook with a revolver over a drunken dispute. Cook is in hospital in a precarious state.

REORGANISATION IN THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

It has, it is understood been practically decided to substitute in the enrolled list of the Finance Department a time scale of pay, for the present system of graded salaries, thus:—Instead of entering in a grade the pay of which is Rs.300 rising by fifty rupees to Rs. 500, and on reaching the maximum waiting till a vacancy occurs in a superior grade, an officer appointed to the Finance Department will commence on Rs. 330 and his pay will increase by 50 annually till the twentieth year when it will be Rs. 1,250 per mensem. For appointment exceeding Rs 1,250 the posts will be allotted by selection.

It is possible that the P. W. D. will follow suit, for their accounts branch.

ACCIDENT ON THE SIMLA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

There was a trally accident on the Simla-Kalka Railway yesterday. The Permanent Way Inspector and others were injured and are under treatment at Walker Hospital.

THE BOMBAY MAIL COLLISION.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

AN OFFICER KILLED WHILE LEAVING FOR ENGLAND.

MADRAS, MAY 12.

Further particulars of the accident to the Bombay Mail have reached the "Madras Mail," and it appears that the damage is not so great as was at first feared. The accident occurred near Kodur which is about forty miles North of Renigunta early on Friday morning, and resulted in the death of four people, one, a first class European passenger, and three railway servants, two Europeans or Eurasians, and one a native. The European passenger, who was killed, was Captain B. D. FiezPatrick, I. A., of the Punjab Commission, District Judge of Sialkote, a son of Sir Dennis Fitz-Patrick. He was proceeding to Colombo via Tuticorin on his way to England. Of the three railway employees, two were under-guards, one of the Mail train, named Daniel Weston—a brother of the under-guard who met with his death in the Mangapatnam disaster—and the other a native, the under-guard of the Mixed train. These are reported to be missing and are supposed to have been crushed and burnt to death in the debris. The other victim is Edgar Vigor, a European fireman of the Mail train. Driver D'Vaz of the Mail train, was thrown a great distance off his engine, and sustained a fracture of his leg. Strange to say, no other persons were killed, and although a considerable number were injured, none appear to have been hurt very seriously. Of the three under-guards reported missing yesterday one was a man, named Oliver, who was under transfer from Gooty to Madras. He broke journey at Nandalur and consequently was not in the train at the time of the accident. He arrived in Madras safely this morning.

It appears from the information so far available that the accident was a most extraordinary one. At the scene of the accident there is a long down grade with a sharp rise beyond it, leading to Kodur station. At the bottom of the down grade the mixed train appears to have run short of water and was unable to negotiate the up grade leading to Kodur station. The driver accordingly uncoupled his engine and ran into Kodur to replenish his water tanks. The station master at Kodur, who has since been arrested, on seeing the engine reach the station, appears to have thought that it had arrived with the train attached to it and at once signalled to Urampad that the line was clear, which enabled the Mail train to proceed. Apparently the mistake was not discovered in time to stop the Mail train as it passed Urampad station. Full details of what really occurred, however, are not known yet, but will doubtless be fully revealed in the course of the inquiry which will be held.

CIUASE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The Mail train, having passed Urampad with line clear, came to the down grade, where the speed is usually something like 40 or 50 miles an hour. Speeding down this slope it ran at the bottom into the stationary mixed train, and a fearful smash naturally resulted. A number of vehicles in both trains were telescoped or thrown off the rails. To make matters worse, several vehicles caught fire, by an explosion of the gas tanks. The carriage in which Captain FitzPatrick travelled appears to have been overthrown and the unfortunate officer was pinned underneath it. Frantic attempts were made to lift the carriage and to extricate him, but all in vain. Meanwhile, the carriage was on fire and being rapidly consumed and the unfortunate victim was burnt to death.

From an early hour in the afternoon the Central Station was the scene of great excitement, and was besieged by hundreds of anxious friends and relations of expected passengers, who crowded thither for news about the accident. Though the relief train left Kodur at 10-45 a.m., it was not until 5 40 a.m., that it arrived at the Central Station, to the great relief of the anxious crowd. At the moment of arrival a rush was made for the train and it was with difficulty that the Police managed to retain the crowd. Anxious enquiries were made of the passengers by the people present, who learnt with great satisfaction that only four casualties had occurred, A number of stretchers, with ward-boys from the General Hospital, were in attendance on the platform to remove the injured. It is satisfactory to note that with the exception of Driver D'Vaz there was no other case of any serious injury which necessitated removal to the General Hospital. There were about fifteen passengers who had sustained slight injuries which had been attended to on the spot by the Railway medical staff and by another medical officer and an Assistant-Surgeon, who had gone to the scene from here. Enquiries made elicited the fact that there was no foundation of any kind for the rumour, which some were busy spreading in the course of the day that there were a number of deaths among the native passengers. The only casualties that occurred were those already mentioned. Amongst those who sustained slight injuries were two Mail sorters.

The damage sustained by the rolling stock was to a bogie first and second class composite carriage, one under-guard's van, and a brake van, with luggage van attached to the mail train. The debris of these took fire by the explosion of the gas used for lighting the carriages. The mixed train also suffered damage, some of the goods wagons being smashed and burnt by the fire which extended to them from the wreckage of the Mail train. One of the under-guards reported to be killed belonged to the mixed train. His half burnt body was rescued from the burning debris. Guard Rodrigues, who was in charge of the Mail train, escaped with a slight injury.

A diversion has been completed at the scene of the accident and all trains are now being piloted over. The N. W. Mail, which left Madras yesterday evening went over safely, as also did the Bombay Mail, due in Madras this morning. The latter was about five hours late, but this had nothing to do with the accident because the train was late before reaching Kodur.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following details have been received from the office of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway:—

The official enquiry into the accident will be held at Kodur on Monday morning. The facts, as at present known, are that the engine of the Mixed train due to arrive at Kodur in advance of the Bombay Mail ran short of water. The driver cut off from his train and ran into Kodur to fill his tank. The Mixed train was running late and the Assistant Station master, seeing the engine coming in, assumed that the train had arrived complete and gave line clear for the Mail at Urampad. The Mail train came on and ran into the end of the Mixed train, which was round a curve in a small cutting. The engine of the Mail train ran on to the top of the brake-van of the Mixed train and on to an open goods wagon which was next to it, laden with castor seeds, and was then thrown off on to the bank on the east side of the line, the tender being turned over on its side accross the line. The fire-box and ash pan were caved in and the coal from the tender, catching alight, ignited the castor seed which was loaded in the open goods van. This open goods wagon and two others near it were burnt and the bulk of their contents destroyed. On the Mail train itself, the front of the brake-van being depressed by the derailment of the tender, the rear end rose into the air and fell upon the front of the bogie composite carriage next behind it. Unfortunately, in doing so, it pinned down Captain Fitzpatrick, who was asleep in his carriage. The wind being from the south, the fire spread from engine on to the vehicles of the Mail train, and the brake-van and the bogie composite were entirely destroyed. Quartermaster Sergeant Hanhan, Privates Hales and Davis, of the Lincoln Regiment and Mr. Thoy Superintendent of the D. S. P's office, Secunderabad were travelling in the second-class compartment of the composite carriage and most pluckily endeavoured to rescue the body of Captain Fitzpatrick. Having failed to do so, with the assistance of Fireman Birch and the guard of the train, they hand-shunted the remaining vehicles clear of those which were burning. Underguard Weston, who was travelling in the front brake-van of the Mail train, was unfortunately killed in the collision and Fireman Vigor fell between the engine and tender and was killed. Driver D'Vaz, who was in charge of the Mail train, with great presence of mind and pluck stuck to his engine and put on the vacuum brake, thus minimising the effect of the collision. He unfortunately fractured his leg and is suffering from internal contusions. He is being treated in the General Hospital. Underguard Narayanswamy, of the Mixed train, was apparently in his brake-van and was killed in the collision. The bodies of those killed were subsequently so severely burned as to be unrecognisable, and it was only possible to identify them from their positions in the wreckage. Owing to the fortunate fact there were only a few passengers in the composite bogie, which was next to the brake-van, the number of injured was comparatively small, only half a dozen passengers having complained of slight injuries.

On arrival of the relief train from Madras a diversion was at once started and fire engines set to play on the smoking wreck. By the energy of Mr. Macmillan, the District Engineer, and his Assistant, Mr. Waterworth, the diversion was completed by 9 p.m. yesterday night and all traffic has been running through as usual since then. Up to 11 a.m., to-day, no furthur casualities have been discovered and it is hoped that there has been no loss of life in addition to that already mentioned.

A passenger by the Bombay Mail telegraphs from Arkonam:—The Mail train dashed into a Mixed train last night near Kodur. The carriage I was in telescoped, but I was not hurt. Captain. FitzPatrick, District Judge, Sialkote, was killed. Three others also were killed. The remainder of the Europeans—Quarter-master Sergeant Hanhan, Royal Fusilliers; Privates Hales and Davis, Lincoln Regiment, and Chief Constable They, Secunderabad Police, made great endeavours to release the body of Captain Fitz Patrick, but failed, the carriage being burned to the ground. They, however saved five coaches belonging to the Railway Company. The guard saved a great calamity by applying the vacuum brak just in time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The Punjab-Bengal Cavalry Lines Committee:—The future composition of the Punjab-Bengal Cavalry Lines Committee will be as follows:—President: Brevet-Colonel Angelo, 9th Hodson's Horse; Members: Brevet-Colonel Blyght, 10th Lancers. Brevet-Colonel Paul, 6th Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, 4th Cavalry; and Lieutenant Colonel Waldron, 6th Cavalry. Waiting members: Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, 15th Lancers and Norman 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India the Government of India have decided that an officer of less than 9 years' service holding the rank of Captain in the British service who may be a candidate for the Indian Army, will be required to revert to the rank of Lieutenant with effect from the date prior to that of admission. Candidates who are effected will be required to state when submitting their applications that they accept this condition.

Appointments:—Brigade Staff Col. Lloyd v. C., Royal Army Medical Corps to be Principal Medical Officer, Jubbulpore and Jhansi Brigades, vice Colonel Williamson transferred as Principal Medical Officer, 5th Division.

Col. Forman, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Brigade, vice temporary Col. Hetaway reverted to executive duty.

MR. COWASJEE'S APPEAL.

THE GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 7.

The following are amongst the other grounds of appeal to the Privy Council in the case of Mr. Cowasjee:—The Judges of the Full Bench erred in holding that the contents of the letters written by Mah Noo were of such a nature as to require immediate action thereon. The Court erred in not believing Mah Yeik and Mah Mya when they said they had not mentioned the letters to the petitioner and Maung Sein when he said he did not mention them to petitioner until two days before the return of Maung Ohn Ghine from England. The Court should have held that their statements were reliable confirmation of the petitioner's statement. The Court erred in holding upon the evidence on record that petitioner's explanation with regard to the letters was unsatisfactory or doubtful. There was no reasonable ground for holding that Maung Ohn Ghine was a shifty witness and his evidence should have been believed. The Court had assigned no reason and no reason existed for disbelieving the statement of Maung Ohn Ghine which corroborated the petitioner's explanation and evidence. The Court erred in not giving effect to the discrepancies between the statements of Mr. Eddis and Mr. McDonnell, and should upon the evidence of the latter have held that the conversation alleged to have taken place in the Bar Library was impossible or not proved. The Court erred in permitting the cross-examination of Maung Ohn Ghine by the party who called him. The Court erred in admitting the evidence of Mr. Giles and especially in rebuttal of Maung Ohn Ghine's evidence. The Court erred in admitting as evidence the statement made by Mr. Eddis to third parties in the absence of the petitioner and thereby allowing the former to make evidence in his own favour. The Court erred in admitting as evidence statements alleged to have been made by Maung Ohn Ghine to Mr. Eddis and Mr. Giles in the absence of the petitioner. The Court erred in admitting and acting upon hearsay evidence and disregarding all the probabilities of the case. The finding and order in the matter were against the evidence and the weight of evidence on the record.

MEMORIAL TO SIR WILLIAM MOORE.

MODERN SURGERY AT THE J.J. HOSPITAL.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

The following Resolution of Government has been issued dated May 5th—: Lady Moore, widow of the late Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E., late Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, offered a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the erection of a suitable memorial to her husband in connection with the Grant Medical College or the J. J. Hospital, Bombay. The Medical Officers of the Hospital, who were consulted in the matter, expressed the opinion that the best way to utilize the gift would be to erect a new Operating Theatre, built in accordance with the requirements of modern surgery and furnished with all the equipment of an up to date surgical operation-room, and the Surgeon-General concurred with them. Lady Moore, who agreed to this arrangement, proposed that the operation-room should be called the Sir William Moore Memorial Operating Theatre and that a bust of Sir William Moore or a bronze medallion should be placed in a prominent place in connection with it accompanied by an inscription reciting the nature of the gift and its purpose. Lady Moore subsequently expressed her intention to present a suitable medallion to be affixed to the building with a portrait in relief of her late husband. After careful consideration, the Governor in Council has decided to construct in connection with the J. J. Hospital at a cost of Rs. 61,473 two Operating Theatres to be named after Sir William Moore, and to utilize Lady Moore's gift for the purpose. Orders have been issued to commence the work with the contribution from Lady Moore, which with interest now amounts to Rs. 32,800, and His Excellency-in-Council desires to take this opportunity of publicly expressing his thanks to Lady Moore for her generous gift which enables Government at once to provide the Hospital with the much-needed Operating Theatres—institutions which will serve most appropriately to commemorate the late Sir W. Moore. The Surgeon-General should be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to Lady Moore

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Cup Goes to Lancashire.

EVERTON THE HOLDERS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

NEWCASTLE UNITED AGAIN BEATEN IN A FINAL.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Scoring the only goal at the Crystal Palace in the contest for the English Cup, Everton gained the most coveted honours of the Association season. Never before had Everton won the Cup, and, as on two previous occasions they had reached the last stage, their success aroused considerable enthusiasm among those present, while it will be generally popular. Earlier in the week Liverpool had made sure of the English League Championship, and now their neighbours have secured the Cup, so that the great Lancashire City enjoys the rare distinction of providing the teams to win both the competition that runs the length of the whole campaign and that which causes chief interest in the second half of the eight months' season. Since Blackburn Rovers gained possession of the trophy twice consecutively, sixteen years ago, the Cup had three times gone to Lancashire, Bury on two occasions and Manchester City once being the winners, and it is somewhat remarkable that it should have again gone to that district, as at the conclusion of the second round only four clubs from the County Palatine remained. Everton beat Newcastle United on their merits. As has so often happened before, the team regarded as the less skilful triumphed. Newcastle United had completely outplayed Woolwich Arsenal, and on the form in the semi-finals, the United were regarded as the more likely to win. As it happened they quite failed to reproduce the form shown at Stoke, and to their disappointing display, rather than any special excellence on the part of their rivals, must the result be attributed.

Though it is generally desirable that the English Cup final should be disposed of at the first attempt, it is a most regrettable that Everton and Newcastle United will not have the opportunity of retrieving themselves and the credit of the real football at Owlerton after the Fiasco at the Crystal Palace. The critic is always tempted to use superlative language in his treatment of the greatest event of the year; either to go into raptures about the quality of the play or to write down both teams with a sledge-hammer. But one cannot be extravagant in condemnation of this particular game. If that be football from a spectator's point of view, save me from ever seeing another match, was the poignant observation of a famous international player who had been taking a busman's holiday on the slopes of Sydenham. Woolwich would have beaten either team, was the verdict of another disappointed onlooker, and if he betrayed his nativity his deduction was quite rational. Every other non-partisan spectator could have claimed so much for his own particular League team with equal reason, for the play of the finalists had been positively despicable. That is not too strong a phrase.

How to account for it! Newcastle's best form is admitted to be the very best the football world can produce, and if the greatest game of Everton is not quite so thrilling, they are at least an equal second to the team they vanquished on Saturday in the order of true merit. The ground was in perfect condition excepting that it was a trifle hard, and the weather was all that could be desired save for a swirling wind. What little disadvantages the players had to contend with ought easily to have been overcome. The ball when in the air was no doubt rendered somewhat erratic by the wind, but when on or near the ground it was easily controlled by both sets of players individually. Schoolboys might have been excused for the lamentable lack of combination which prevailed on account of the size of the ground, but here were opposing forces fully acquainted with the maximum playing pitch. Therefore one must look beyond the conditions for an explanation, and it is probably to be found in the excitement aroused in the minds of the players by the supreme importance of the occasion. There is one big consolation to be derived from the game flat and stale as it was. Victory undoubtedly went to the better team on the day's play. Still Everton must have been amazed at the lightness of their task, and indeed, at their own shortcomings, for they were themselves sadly out of gear. Had the United reproduced their form against Woolwich Arsenal in the semi-final they must have won easily. At Stoke the Arsenal were powerless to check the marvellous combination of the northern team. On Saturday that combination was non est. Had it been in evidence, Makepeace, Taylor, and Abbott might have made a better attempt to break it up than did Bigden, P. R. Sands, and McEachrane in the previous round, but they were never called upon for an effort worthy of their prowess.

If the honours of attack went to sharp Aitken, the Newcastle captain, carried off those of defences. Always neat and nippy, he got through an enormous amount of works, and, fed his forwards with rare judgment—all to no purpose. McWilliam and Gardner were far too impetuous, being completely off their game. They worked hard enough in all conscience, but with a sort-of panic-stricken haste, their usual judgment being thrown to the winds. But what of the forwards? Before the match Mr. Watt, the Newcastle manager stated to a "Daily News" representative that the worst game his team had played for two years was in last years final. What does he say about Saturday's exhibition? Colin Veitch's centre forward play was pitiable. I can imagine the brainy English international looking back upon the game as if it were a night mare. The thousands who have seen Veitch at his best must have been dumfounded at his impotence. Whilst he seemed to be as calm as was Sharp, he could do nothing right. His four colleagues were no better in their endeavours to place the ball one to another, but Orr made occasional attempts at goal, which were creditable. Howie was as strangely off colours as Veitch, and compared to himself in the international at Glasgow, almost the unrecognisable. Rutherford and Gosnell always ran too far into the corner, fought shy of the Everton backs (though they were very ordinary mortals) and as often as not dropped their centres feebly over the goal line. At back McCombie was far more reliable in defence than Carr, but his kicking was tame and spiritless. Like Scott Lawrence had little to do in goal.

W. Balmer and Orelly were fearless tacklers behind their steady trio of halfbacks, but their kicking was always wild and balloony. Still they were sure, and there was not a single miskick to record against either of them. Makepeace at times betrayed sings of physical weakness consequant upon his Glasgow accident, but he held up wonderfully well and little behind Taylor and Abbott, his older companions, both of whom were exceedingly clever. There was no excuse for the Everton forwards, who were nursed and encouraged from behind in every possible way. Hardman started badly, but improved, whereas the great-little Settle was never at his best. Young was a rusher, and evidently acting under instructions, but he was inconsistent, of course, retrieving himself in brilliant fashion by his completion of Sharp's supreme effort. Whilst neither team did a great deal of attacking, Everton were by far the more spirited invaders, and not even the most enthusiastic supporter of Newcastle will begrudge them their victory.

DACOITS CAPTURED.

GOVERNMENT THANKS A MAHARAJAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, MAY 14.

The warm thanks of our Government officials have been conveyed to his Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur for the smart capture of a gang of dangerous dacoits by his officials the other day. His Highness is a most progressive and enlightened Prince.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

PROSPERITY AND REFORMS.

THE SINAITIC PEN INSULA.

The reports of his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt and the Soudan for last year are issued as a Blue-book. Referring to a former statement of his to the effect that as long as the present unworkable system of legislation exists it is practically impossible to adapt the laws of Egypt to the growing requirements of the country, Lord Cromer declares that further reflection and further experience have only served to strengthen this opinion. At present no change can be made in any law applicable to Europeans without the unanimous consent of nearly all the powers of Europe and of the United States of America. Experience has shown, he says, that, in matters of first-rate importance, this unanimous consent can rarely be obtained, and that even in relatively minor matters the process is so tedious and difficult that as often as not the Egyptian Government, with whom the initiative lies, abandons the negotiations in despair of ever arriving at any practical result. The idea that any modification of the existing system would, although it might be beneficial to the indigenous population, be detrimental to the interest of European residents, Lord Cromer holds to be erroneous. Nor is there any ground, he considers, for supposing that Europeans will be asked to abandon their existing privileges without adequate safeguards against a recurrence of those evils which the so called capitulations, at present in force, were intended to prevent. So long, however, as legislation is conducted by diplomacy and so long as fifteen separate Powers each possess the right of veto on legislative proposals, he regards any attempt to introduce reforms as hopeless.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

The transfer of power to Great Britain would, he maintains, be the natural and logical outcome of the new position occupied by British Government in Egypt, a position which has been formally recognized by four of the principal Governments concerned; and the traditional character of British predominance, wherever it has been acquired, and notably the strict impartiality with which the various races and creeds in Egypt have been treated since the British occupation, afford in themselves a guarantee that any fresh power acquired by the British Government will not be abused. What Lord Cromer suggests is the formation of a council of twenty-five to thirty members, the majority to be subjects, or protected subjects of the Treaty Powers, and the minority to be named by the Egyptian Government. He does not advise his Majesty's Government to claim any special representation for British interests, as these are identical with those of all other European resident in Egypt.

Whilst the international fleet was at Mitylene a report got about that the Sultan proposed to proclaim a religious war against the Christians. Many Europeans were panic-stricken, and rushed to the gunshops to buy firearms, for they noted a certain amount of ferment amongst the lowest classes of the native population. Under these circumstances, a riot took place in Alexandria originating in a petty squabble in a restaurant but it was easily quelled. Lord Cromer notes with satisfaction that the language of both the native and European Press on the occasion was discreet and moderate. It is evident that a conservative class opposed to all disorder and disturbance has been created.

PROSPERITY OF EGYPT.

Coming to the material condition of Egypt at the present time, Lord Cromer has a cheering tale to tell. The cotton worm has been troublesome, it is true, and has been the cause of the ruin of some of the small cultivators, but the prosperity of the country generally is remarkable. Both imports and exports are going up by leaps and bounds, and marvellous to relate, the tax-gatherers' demands are decreasing. One reason of this is that Egypt has no bloated armaments. There is no navy, and the army absorbs less than 7 per cent. of the public expenditure as compared with nearly 50 per cent. of the revenue spent on the Army and Navy in Great Britain. A great step in advance was taken through the abolition of the salt monopoly, which bore hardly upon the poorest class. At the same time, serious crime has diminished, the slave trade has been made a more dangerous and difficult occupation than ever before, and the ravages of the plagues have been far less serious.

THE SINAI PENINSULA.

Particular interest will be taken at this moment in the account given of the Sinai Peninsula, which in spite of its proximity to the great trade route of the world, has been left in an altogether primitive state. The customs of the natives are peculiar.

The system of taking blood money and hereditary 'vendetta' exists in full force. If a man kills another in time of peace, relations of the murdered man beginning from the father to the fifth generation, have the right to revenge, or pardon against the receipt of blood money from the murderer or from his near relatives to the fifth generation. Should any one of the near relations of the murdered man accept the blood money all the other relations are obliged to accept and revenge by shedding of blood becomes illegal. The blood money ('El Madda') according to Sinai laws, is fixed at forty-one camels. It is generally paid in instalments during periods varying from a month to a year or more.

If the murdered man was of the same tribe as the murderer the latter or his near relations have to give a girl in marriage to one of the murdered man's relations, without receiving the usual dowry. She remains with him until she brings forth a child when she becomes free to go back to her tribe or to remain with her temporary husband in the latter case, the husband has to pay the usual dowry and to renew the marriage. Five camels may be substituted for the girl.

A very elaborate and intricate judicial system appears to exist. There are many categories of judges, whose functions are exercised under various circumstances. I need perhaps only allude to one of these. He is the judge who deals in all criminal cases where no witnesses are forthcoming. This judge is termed 'El Mubashaa.' He tests the suspected person by fire, by water, or by dream. Testing by fire is carried out in the following manner:—

"The judge places an iron pan in the fire until it is red hot. He then wipes it three times with his hand, and gives it to the accused to touch three times with his tongue. If marks of burning are shown on the tongue, the accused is pronounced guilty.

"The test by water is described as follows:—The 'Mubashaa' sits with the accused and the spectators in a circle, with a copper jug full of water, placed in the centre. This jug is then made to appear to move round the circle by means of witchcraft or hypnotism. If the jug returns back to the judge, the accused is pronounced not guilty, but if the jug stops opposite the accused he is pronounced guilty.

"As regards testing by dreams, the Mubashaa, sleeps, and sees in a dream if the accused is guilty or not."

Mr. James Bramly has now been appointed commandant and Inspector, with full control over the affairs of the Peninsula, a camel corps will be organised, and a telegraph line and motor road to Nerki are contemplated.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

Economically, Egypt continues to prosper, though in 1904 cotton to the value of £2,000,000 was destroyed by the worm, and worse would have happened if the Government had not intervened to force the cultivators to take measures against the pest. The Oriental is apt to regard all such visitations as necessary evils, which it is a sin to combat. Lord Cromer reminds them of the saying of Mahomet himself, Trust in God, but tie up your camel.

Another reason for the deterioration of the cotton crop is the failure of the cultivators in many cases to observe the due rotation of crops. Sugar cultivation has not been a great success, and it is still doubtful whether the industry can be made profitable. Still, the condition of the country is wonderfully prosperous.

The accounts for 1905 showed a surplus of £338,000. And, therefore, it is possible, in 1906, to make reductions in taxation to the extent of £332,000 which include the total abolition of the salt monopoly.

The expansion of trade is highly satisfactory, as the following table shows:—

Year.	Imports. £E.	Exports. £E.	Total. £E.
1890	9,888,000	13,447,000	23,371,000
1900	14,112,00	87,12,000	31,240,000
1905	21,564,000	20,365,000	41,949,000

The balance of trade is now against Egypt. That is accounted for by the influx of capital for various kinds of exploitation.

The public debt now stands at £96,484,000, which is almost identical with the amount of debt when the British occupation began in 1883. The difference is that the interest charge has been reduced by £550,000, and a large amount of the debt now represents public works of a remunerative kind. The Blue-book before us includes Sir Reginald Wingate's report on the Sudan, where the event of the year has been the opening of the Nile-Red Sea Railway. The dispute with the Congo Administration over the Lado Enclave has happily come to an end since the report was written.

STEAM TRAMS IN KHARTUM.

Coming to the Sudan, we find that here also there has been great progress. People are beginning to find

that it is not, as was supposed, a vast arid desert. An intelligent American observer who visited the country in 1905, and went carefully into the prospects of cotton-growing, cattle-breeding, and mining said: "The truth is the Sudan is as much an undeveloped country as our own Mississippi Valley a hundred years ago, and with a very much wider range of possibilities already established." The Inspector-General, Slatin Pasha, says that the Aarb population gives proof of genuine progress in civilization by better-built houses bigger and cleaner huts, and a larger demand for furniture and even the Pagans inhabiting the southern part of the Sudan prove their advance in their own way Sir Reginald Wingate estimates the population of the Sudan at 1,853,000. The country has a Budget of rather more than nine hundred thousand pounds Khartum in particular is going ahead. Plots of land in that city which two years ago fetched thirty or fourth pounds have recently changed hands at over one thousand pounds. One fact alone speaks volumes and shows how things have changed since Gordon's time: Khartum has steam trams.

THE PROPOSED HOOGHLY RIVER ELECTRIC LICENSE.

D. P. W. writes to "Indian Engineering":—The application for a license to supply electrical energy, practically "in bulk," in the environs of Calcutta, which was recently filed by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and John Fleming and Co., is a development of great importance and valuable in its industrial possibilities. It means that in one of the chief of the manufacturing centres of British India, electric power will be available as it is in Lancashire, on the Tyneside, and in South Wales, and as it shortly will be in London at a price not only permitting of its use for driving factory machinery in new factories, but even at a price permitting of its substitution for steam-driven plant in many existing factories. In addition the licensees seek powers to supply current for lighting purposes to power users, to supply electrical energy for traction, and to supply electricity to separate authorized undertakings for private lighting: that is to say, the powers sought are identical with those granted by Parliament at Home.

The area to be supplied is bounded as follows:—North, by the Railway known as the Hooghly Bridge Line connecting the Eastern Bengal State Railway Main Line with the East Indian Railway Main Line via the Hooghly Bridge. East, by the Main Line of the Eastern Bengal State Railway from its junction with the said Hooghly Bridge Line to the Branch junction at Kankun gachi chord to Gobra Cabin Section; thence by the Southern Section of the said Railway to its junction with the Budge-Budge Branch south of Baliygunge station, South, by the Budge-Bunge Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway from its junction with the Southern Section to the point where it crosses the Shahpur Road; thence by the said Shahpur Road to its junction with the Budge-Budge Road; thence by the said Budge-Budge Road to Ulabaria Ferry; thence by a line from the said Ferry to the mouth of the Bans Patti Khal; thence by the said Khal to the point where the Bengal-Nagpur Railway crosses it. West, by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from the point where it crosses the Bans Patti Khal to its junction with the East Indian Railway near the Filkhana Bazar; thence northward by the main line of the said East Indian Railway to its junction with the Hooghly Bridge Line already referred to. Excepting only such portion of the said area as may lie within the Municipal area of the cities of Calcutta and Howrah or within the limits of any cantonment or of any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard or camp or any building or place in the occupation of Government for naval or military purposes.

Within this scheduled area are situated a large number of mills and factories, with an estimated aggregate horse-power of 120 000. Many of these plants are hopelessly antiquated, their survival being due to the protective conservatism of manufacturers who do not care to consign machinery to the scrap heap so long as it will perform any useful service. This usually means that what is regarded as useful service is by no means always true economic service and that therefore an addition of newer plant will bring with it savings in the cost of operations and so cheapen the cost of production.

In considering the advantages accruing from the generation of electrical energy at one central station it becomes at once apparent that great economies in generation and transmission are secured. Regarding the horse-power-hour as the unit of comparison, the problem of the Engineer is to deliver that unit with the least possible loss to the machinery which it is required to drive. Quite apart from the very low thermal efficiency of good many steam engines, there are the wastes incurred in transmitting hundreds of horse-power through belting, shafting counter-shafting, and more belting. Electric driving by motors obtained their current from a small electric generating station within the works or factory itself is everywhere acknowledged as superior to the old methods of installing one or more large engines, and transmitting the power required by mechanical means. One limiting factor in regard to this last alternative has been the expense of installing the generating machinery. This the licensees will largely remove, for the cost per kilowatt of generating plant installed falls rapidly with the size of the station. On the consumers will, of course, fall the expense of installing motors, and expense which will soon repay itself by the saving in the friction and mechanical transmission losses.

The large electric supply station being superior to a number of independent small stations, the promoters of the Hooghly River Electrical power Distributing Scheme should be able to supply power at a surprisingly cheap rate to manufacturers, and also to traction undertakings.

As regards private electric lighting within the various municipalities concerned, this becomes possible at a cheap rate. A substation costs far less to equip than a separate generating station of equal power, while the cost per unit generated at the substation switchboards are considerably smaller than they could possibly be in the case of the separate station.

For all these reasons we cordially welcome the new project, and can predict that when it is in full operation it will effect an industrial revolution within the area which it serves. Usually the editorial pen jibs at the word revolution on account of its hackneyed and senseless use in the yellow press (American and British) where every new thing, and innumerable revivals of old projects, are so labelled. But in measured, sober, English, the word does apply in the present case.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Bololba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	5	5	8
C Market, Dhoni Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	10	12	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	20	24	57
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	6	4	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	19	15	61
G Mahim and Worli ...	13	13	20
Water Division ...	11	11	24
N n-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
H spitals ...	0	0	0
Total ...	5	5	10
Total plague deaths to date ...	84	89	223
Same date last year ...	131,834	288,1120	
	97	89	190

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Death
1	1

CHOLERA

Attack.	Deaths.
2	2

Concerning the present state of the plague epidemic in the big towns of the Punjab the following is the weekly official report for the municipal areas:—There were 183 deaths reported from plague in Bhiwani, 142 in Amritsar, 79 in Lahore, 67 in Wazir, had 58 in Jagraon, 8 in Gujranwala, 42 in Panipat 25 in Sialkot, 24 in Kartarpur, 22 in Raikot, 15 in Patsia, 11 in Tanda Urmar, 5 each in Ferozpore and Kasur, 3 each in Jullundar and Gujrat, and 2 in Rawalpindi.

MR. BHARUCHA'S SPEECH.

MORE PRESS OPINIONS.

Mr. Bharucha's remarks says the "Indian Daily Telegraph" furnish a contrast to the outpourings of men like Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, Mr. Gokhale. Babu Surendra Nath Banarji and others of their kind who can see nothing good in the British Administration of India. The leaders of the Congress are never happier than when they can talk about the heavy taxation of the people and the foreign drain. Mr. Shapurji comes to the conclusion that the share of taxation of the Bengali patriot and others who is inadequate. Mr. Bharucha's remarks on the Bengali s were particularly apt. They have never he says with some truth, enriched a single great industry in India and the Partition of Bengal instead of helping forwarding the Swadeshi movement, has only given birth to bandbags of words, heroics, theatricals and occasional riots so long as there was no blood spilt. Mr. Bharucha rightly calls upon the level headed men of the Bombay Presidency to abjure the Bengali Agitator and all his ways. Had a stranger he says at this time gone into the province of Bengal and taken his information about the State of India from the columns of the Bengalee and the Patrika, he would have returned to his country under the impression that the people of India are seething with discontent and disaffection and that they are on the verge of rebellion. Of course we know it is the gentle Babu's way. Never has anything truer been said of the Bengali than this and weight is lent to it because it is the opinion of one of the shrewdest business men of Bombay. It is difficult to do justice to Mr. Bharucha's vigorous pronouncement on Indian affairs. It is full of practical advice to the people of this country, and it would be well if the public men of India—and particularly the frenzied Bengali—would take it to heart. Bengal would be a different place if it could boast of a few men of the type of Mr. Bharucha to leave the present seething discontent which finds an outlet in every corner of its native press.

The Calcutta "Telegraph" says:—Mr. Bharucha pointed out that the incidence of taxation in India is lighter that in any other civilized country. He computes that in India 90 crores of rupees accrue from "revenue taxation," contributed by 30 crores of people. Mr. Bharucha should know that the population of British India is not 30 crores but 23 crores only. So the taxation per head comes to not 3 rupees, but a little less than four rupees. He then goes on to say that the taxation per head of the European countries comes to 43 or 44 rupees. But what is their average income per head pray? What proportion does their taxation bear to their their income? We are sorry to find that Mr. Bharucha is discreetly silent on this point. An Indian pays one sixth of his income as tax while an Englishman pays one twelfth of his income on that score. The average income of an Englishman is £43 and he pays Rs. 53 as Tax. The lecturer then compared Japan with India and said that the former was similar to the latter in many ways. On this Mr. Bharucha is seriously mistaken. We have no industries of our own, while the Japanese merchandise is overflooding our markets rapidly. Japan has not to pay home-charges like India, nor has she to pay for a costly alien Government. Every avenue of employment of the Island Empire is open to the children of the soil. Under the circumstances it is quite improper to compare India with Japan. We do not hold that exorbitant taxation alone is responsible for the impoverishment of this ill-fated country. The commercial policy of our rulers is more responsible for this than their administrative policy. There is much room for improvement in their administration, no doubt; but every sensible Indian is pleased with their acknowledged policy of administration. But the commercial policy,—the open door system—is more to blame.

The "Indian Investors' Referee" writes:—The address delivered by Mr. Shapurji Bharucha at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Stock Exchange on Wednesday last cannot be regarded otherwise than as a masterful criticism of the financial condition of India; while the figures and statistic adduced by him in support of the theories he has propounded in his address leave no room for any adverse view that might prevail against the remedies that should be applied to correct the errors which appear to exist to the detriment of practical progress. Unfortunately for those who have been assailed, the blows that they have to contend against have been levelled from the shoulder; and, if they survive the roadside, the influences which may be marshalled up—however powerful they may be for the present—must eventually exhaust themselves in face of the array of facts that have punctuated so forcibly the history of the events with which Mr. Shapurji has dealt. There is one point—more, may be than any other—that presented itself which cannot fail to impress the readers of the address and that is that the speaker has in no way sought to ponder on the deceits of the Gods or the plaudits of the Gallery—indeed it has to be admitted that the Lares and Penates of Congress India have been pulled down from their pedestals and left to grovel bereft of their habiliments in the struggle for first place—this at a time when Bengal is in the throes of creating a many kingdom for engines, and transmitting the power required by mechanical means. One limiting factor in regard to this last alternative has been the expense of installing the generating machinery. This the licensees will largely remove, for the cost per kilowatt of generating plant installed falls rapidly with the size of the station. On the consumers will, of course, fall the expense of installing motors, and expense which will soon repay itself by the saving in the friction and mechanical transmission losses.

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The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Bololba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	5	5	8
C Market, Dhoni Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	10	12	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	20	24	57
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	6	4	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	19	15	61
G Mahim and Worli ...	13	13	20
Water Division ...	11	11	24
N n-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
H spitals ...	0	5	10
Total ...	84	89	223
Total plague deaths to date ...	131,834	288,1120	
Same date last year ...	97	89	190

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Death
1	1

CHOLERA

Attack.	Deaths.
2	2

Concerning the present state of the plague epidemic in the big towns of the Punjab the following is the weekly official report for the municipal areas:—There were 183 deaths reported from plague in Bhiwani, 142 in Amritsar, 79 in Lahore, 67 in Wazir, had 58 in Jagraon, 8 in Gujranwala, 42 in Panipat 25 in Sialkot, 24 in Kartarpur, 22 in Raikot, 15 in Patsia, 11 in Tanda Urmar, 5 each in Ferozpore and Kasur, 3 each in Jullundar and Gujrat, and 2 in Rawalpindi.

NEW BOOKS.

Six Years at the Russian Court, by M. Edgar (George Bell & Sons). So much mystery surrounds the Russian Royal family and so many doubtful stories are circulated that one is pleased to come across one that genuine, being written by one of the household. Miss Edgar, who had charge of the Royal children for six years, has written her experience. Politics she wisely has not touched, but many little bits of history are introduced. The story of Demitri, the martyr son of Ivan, the Terrible, is a pathetic bit of Russian history. An extraordinary caprice of Catherine II is related. She had a great objection to members of her household marrying. On one occasion a lady and gentleman belonging to her suits became engaged. For a long time Catherine refused her consent to the marriage, but finally agreed on the express condition that she was allowed to make all arrangements for the wedding. The ceremony concluded, she led the way down to the frozen Nera, to an ice-house she had caused to be made and incarcerated them in this terrible abode. The story of the boor is really the every day life and doings of the Grand Duchesses Olga, Marie, Tatiana and Anastasie. Some one speaking to the authoress of the four little girls said "Olga has grace, wit and good looks; Tatiana is a regular beauty; Marie is so sweet-matured, good and obliging, no one could help loving her; but little Anastasie has personal charm beyond any child I ever saw." It was a true summary of the children, adds Miss Eagar, who also explains why none of the Grand Duchesses are called Victoria or Alexandra. The Russian Church only allows names which exist in the language. Victoria does not and Alexandra is considered unlucky for the Romanoff family. The authoress relates the history of several Alexandra's who all come to a sad end. The many Royal Palaces are described, also many parts of the Empire, as Miss Eagar travelled with her charges to Moscow, the Crimea and Poland. The working people of the latter country, she does not think very highly of, declaring them to be the most dishonest, untruthful and dirty on the face of the earth. The village people, their ways of life and means of subsistence; the clergy and soldiers are all written of as they came under the notice of the author, who had no intention of writing a history, but, as she says, her memoirs.

"If Youth but Knew!" by Agnes and Egerton Castle (Macmillan and Co.), is a fascinating story dealing largely with the corrupt Court of King Jerome of Westphalia. Few people have cared to study that little chapter of history; yet it is curious enough—as a record of human folly if or no other reason. As the King shuts his eyes and ears to all sounds but those of pleasure, there is naturally much scope for intrigue and dissipation of the worst kind. Into this hot bed of vice falls the girl heroine Sidonia. Her history and narrow escapes from the plots and schemes of courtiers who wish to gain the favour of the King are ably described, but the most delightful character in the book is Biddler Hans, who having suffered life-long misery through a trifling error of youth,—the relating of which is one of the most pathetic passages in the book—is determined if possible, to let youth know—heal a breach in time and so save a life-long misery. We meet him in the opening chapter and get familiar with him and the music of the fiddle sure that all will come out well if only he is there, and one is quite sorry to leave the dear sad lonely old man on closing the book at the last chapter.

After London, by Richard Jefferies (Duckworth and Co.) is a strange story of England after a terrible calamity has happened, which has caused the centre of the island to become a great lake. Where London originally stood is a vast stagnant swamp which no man dare enter, since death would be his inevitable fate. The country is over-grown with forest and very dangerous to travellers being infested with bands of wild bushmen and tribes is gipsies. Cruelty reigns everywhere, humanity was unknown. Among these very unpleasant surroundings the history of Sir Felix Aquila, a morose and bad tempered man, is introduced. Before setting out on a voyage in a canoe of his own making, to explore the great lake, he wished to pay a farewell visit to Aurora Tayma. Here the Middle Ages seem to be revived. Baronial halls, great feasting, many retainers and for their amusement a drama performed in the open air. There were not many dramas from which to choose. English writers had dropped out of knowledge, but more ancient Greek and Roman classics remained. So Antigone from Sophocles is chosen. The many incidents, hair breadth escapes crowded into the voyage on the great lake, also the very cruel and undesirable people Sir Felix met with, make one very thankful not to have out-lived London.

For which Wife? by the Author of "Lily Beatrix" and The Forbidden Man," is an interesting story. The hero Philip Austruther, a capital good sort, as people said straight as a die, and level headed except where women were concerned, gets himself into great trouble just through his one weak spot. He had fallen in love with and proposed many times to Elsie Cathcart. She as persistently refused him. So he travels round about the wild places of the earth for five years, and on his return to civilization calls on her; now married to a Canon and the mother of five children. In their very first interview they find out that they still care for each other and each succeeding interview makes matters worse, until Philip meets a charming girl and marries her. Before he is a year married they all meet by arrangement at a country house where Elsie and Philip find that they cannot live without one another, Elsie remarking "One can't help these things, it isn't our fault." One cannot help feeling sorry for the charming Mrs. Austruther, also for the dear Canon who had married an utterly heartless woman to whom five infants made no appeal.

The Triumphs of Eugene Valmont, by Robert Barr (George Bell and Sons) is a very interesting story of the life of a detective who does good work both in England and France. For light and amusing reading, the book can be strongly recommended, each chapter awakening fresh interest.

£200,000 BOUGHT FOR £350.

HOW A FORTUNE WAS SAVED FROM THE SEA.

To buy a wreck for £350 and subsequently to acquire from it a fortune of nearly £200,000 is a stroke of good luck such as falls to the lot of few men.

This, however, a Melbourne draper, now the Hon. J. G. Aikman, member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, can claim to have done, and the profits from his purchase are not complete yet, for the wreck is still proving a handsome source of revenue, himself.

The romantic story of this great fortune has only just come to light, and is told by Mr. Aikman himself.

On a June night two years ago the P. and O. steamer Australia, which cost £550 000 to build, went ashore at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, a short distance from Melbourne. The vessel herself was subsequently put up to auction, and knocked down to Mr. Aikman for the ridiculous sum of £300. Afterwards the auctioneer offered the cargo left by the underwriters on the wreck, and this Mr. Aikman secured for another £30.

The low price at which the whole thing had been knocked down was a complete surprise, declares Mr. Aikman, I had enough money with me to pay a deposit of £2,000.

After much trouble Mr. Aikman succeeded in getting divers to work on the wrecked liner, and them came the first of many pleasant surprises.

It was not long, he says, before I had the pleasure of seeing the decks filled with cargo. Looking round at the time, you would have seen all classes of goods—drapery, hardware, enamelled-lined ware. You would have seen 400-gallon tanks filled with enamel ware, and a complete set of Band instruments which realised very good prices. A great part of the cargo we recovered was in the after-hold, where it had apparently been overlooked. During the preliminary operations one of the greatest surprises was the discovery that some one with a fishing boat was removing something from the steamer, apparently without the aid of any diving gear.

We determined to make a careful examination of the hull at low water, when, to our surprise, we found a valuable cargo of Muntz metal lying high ank dry and quite accessible. There were ten tons of it, which were taken out in less than a day, the metal eventually realising £750. Nine hundred tons of bar iron, bar steel, cool steel, and shear steel were recovered from the wreck, and were sold at an average rate of £10 a ton. I also got 740 tons of galvanised iron and forty tons of steel during the first operation. After six months operations we left what remained on the boat, with the object of abandoning her, when, in conversation with an engineer, that gentleman mentioned that, counting the condenser and the metal brass, and copper piping, there must have been hundreds of tons of metal on board. He stated that he had seen the steamer when it was being built at home, and he was sure that some of the copper pipes would weigh a ton in themselves.

The statements made by the engineer were fully borne out by investigation, and work was immediately resumed.

During the second operations on the Australia 219 tons of brass, copper, and gun metal were recovered, and 1,950 tons of scrap cast iron were obtained from the engine and other castings on board. Five tandom and four Tangye engines and a large quantity of pig iron were also got from the wreck. The four propeller blades, which consisted of either phosphor or manganese bronze, and which weighed fourteen tons altogether, were taken from the steamer, and realised £1,000 as old metal.

Half the hull of the Australia still remains above water, quantities of brass, copper and gun metal have still to be recovered. It is estimated that Mr. Aikman's profits from the wreck approach £220,000. He has recently bought the Melbourne Coffee Palace which with proposed alterations, will cost £6,00,000 and has also acquired several other well-known businesses.

Why the underwriters never removed the valuable cargo or failed to realise the value of the vessel itself is a mystery which may never be solved.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th March, amounted to Rs. 4,354, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 491. Total earnings from 1st January to 17th March, were Rs. 48,717, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,362.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 17th March, amounted to Rs. 28 574, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 34,543. Total earnings from 1st January to 17th March, were Rs. 3,87,754, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 166,553.

FAMOUS ISLAND FOR SALE.

LUNDY—THE PLACE WHERE THERE ARE NO RATES.

If any person of romantic disposition wants to buy an island where French pirates, Turkish privateers, and English smugglers have held sway at various times, an excellent opportunity is now given to him.

The picturesque island of Lundy, in the Bristol Channel with its romantic history and its lawless associations is for sale by public auction.

The island has been in possession of the family of the Rev. Hudson G. Heaven for seventy years and is now leased to Mr. Taylor. It is upwards of three miles long by half a mile broad, and contains 1,200 acres.

It used to be considered an excellent refuge for murderers, and a gentleman who tried to send King Henry III to a premature grave fled there. Edward II also tried to land there when he wanted to avoid bowing to his rebellious Barons.

Nowadays much more peaceably inclined persons go to Lundy. It is favoured by tourists, who journey thither thrice a week from Swansea and Ilfracombe by the steamer Brighton.

The island is at present inhabited by twenty-five persons, 150 bullocks, 500 sheep, some goats and horses, and innumerable wildfowl. Pheasants, woodcock, duck, and snipe are also plentiful, and the sportsman can have a really good time in Lundy. Finally—there are no rates in Lundy.

The Excise Committee is now in Ootacamund writing its Report. Sir James Thomson will leave for England immediately after the completion of the Report, but there is no information as to the probable date.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The woman's suffrage movement came to England from America, were the Quakers first preached the gospel of equal rights for men and women. Miss Susan B. Anthony was one of the leading pioneers, and tells in her reminiscence how she used to shock the ladies of her time by speaking in public. At the close of one meeting one heard such remarks as, Did you ever see anything like this performance? I was actually ashamed of my sex. I felt so mortified I really wished the floor would open and swallow me up. She must be a dreadful woman to get up that way and speak in public. These ladies, says Miss Anthony, had probably all been to theatres, concerts, operas and gone into ecstacies over Fanny Kemble, Rachel and Jenny Lind, and Fanny Elsler, balanced on one toe, the other foot in the air, without having their delicacy shocked in the least. But a simple Quaker girl rising in a teachers' convention to make common-sense remark, modestly dressed, making no display of her neck, or arms, or legs, so tried their delicate sensibilities that they were almost afraid to attend the next session.

In a recent interview the Hon. John Collier referred to the change of public opinion about the colour of women's hair. Formerly the wicked women of the novelists were always described with black hair, and the heroines were always fair. Now red is a popular symbol of wickedness both on the stage and in fiction. In all ages and among many peoples there has been a prejudice against red-haired people. Egyptians went so far as to burn them alive. The Italians, on the other hand, have always favoured "red-women" Laura, it will be remembered, first attracted Petrarch because of her gold red tresses.

The suburban sufferer who writes to the paper complaining of the jangle of the church bells on Sunday morning may take consolation that he lives to-day. For in those earlier enthusiastic times it was the custom to ring the church bells on many and varied occasions. The victory of a horse, the winning of a wrestling bout, a knock-out in a fight were always signals for the ringers to show their skill. After all this was but natural. These ancient high-handed custodians of the belfry were expected to ring a peal on all grand national occasions, and, being Englishmen, felt that a steeplechase, for instance, was nothing if not national. Sport, however, important though it be, by no means monopolized the attentions of the bell-ringers. In the old records of parish churches many entries may be found relating to the expenses of the belfries. For instance each anniversary of the birth of Queen Elizabeth was honoured by a peal for 200 years after her death. This astonished Charles II., who asked why his father was not so honoured. Because, said a courtier being a woman, she chose man for counsellors, while men who reign usually choose women. It was some time before the Merry Monarch smiled again. From the sport of Kings to kings and again to lads and belles is a far cry. The bells however, were cosmopolitan in their usefulness. At Derby, for instance, when the London coach arrived every church bell in the town tolled the news and the townspeople hurried to secure the London consignment of fish. However, the custom had disappeared with the stage-coach.

A Paris correspondent predicts that pseudo-Greek arrangements for the decoration of the head will become very popular this season. Flat bands—generally three in number—la Jeanne, are nouveau work or translucent enamel are already being worn. These bands are extremely becoming to many faces, but of course the hair must be dressed very simply when they are worn and they demand an accompaniment of picture draperies in some shape. Some years ago three bands of this kind—more often than not of black velvet—were very popular. It must have been at the time when Mary Anderson was so much run after in London. And just about the same time a charming style of hair-dressing became the rage a bunch of loose curls at the back encircled with a small coronet of jet or silver. That extremely attractive headdress was the result of a Greek revival and in that case also the revival was started by a popular actress. Any girl who now wants to be in the front ranks of fashion can easily attain her wish if she takes the trouble to secure some of Mary Anderson's photographs in the character of Galatea or Parthenia and if she will copy more or less correctly, the headdress.

An Empire evening dress of white chiffon or of Indian muslin, would go extremely well with the Greek hair-bands, and to cover discrepancies of period a long scarf of palest blue crepe de Chine might be worn; the ends heavily fringed and some delicate embroideries in gold and silver decorating each them. Readers will probably smile when they see this melange of Greek and Empire styles, but really a simply-made Empire robe—with a tiny gathered bodice—is precisely the sort of thing Mary Anderson wore when she was turning the head of all London as the exquisite Galatea! One evening last week at the Opera a very becoming Greek headdress in art nouveau style attracted much attention. The hair was parted in front and dressed low at the back of the neck, and there were three flat bands of opal enamel inset with silver—the first resting on the forehead and the others further back at close interval's. The immense coil of hair at the neck was supported by a net of silver trellis-work and at either side, behind the ears, there were silver disks with silver tassels hanging from them. It was a very novel headdress and most picturesque; the dress worn with it—for in the case of valuable art nouveau ornaments the dress takes second place—was of raven's wing chiffon, with delicate embroideries in silver, mother-of-pearl, and small opals.

The Thibet spaniel, reports a lady fancier, is to be the newest craze in the hobby world among Society dog-owners. Two have recently arrived and after the quarantine regulations are over will be shown at the great shows of the year. The most remarkable specimen is a red and white dog of rare quality who has had an eventful career before reaching this country. He hails from Thibet proper, and walked 1 500 miles in the snow with Sir Francis Younghusband's notable Thibetan Mission. He is a great pet, but not being used to English life, is a little ill-tempered to strangers. These valuable specimens are to be the property of Mrs. Raleigh Gray, and will eventually belong to Mrs Frank Wormald, daughter of Mrs. Raleigh Gray, who is an ardent fancier of rare and curious dog and also of black pugs.

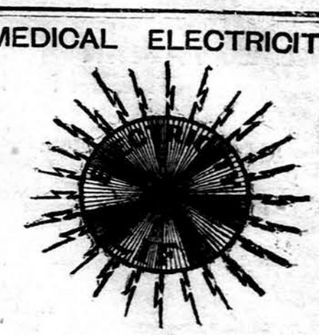
How to Cure Blushing is a subject now being discussed in the correspondence columns of a woman's weekly newspaper. It is curious how fashion change I in the olden days a blush was accounted as one of the charms of womanhood and an old proverb says, How can a woman be trusted who knows not how to blush. The Italians, however, have a proverb that Woman rouge that they may not blush but we trust this will not suggest an easy cure of what is now considered a fault.

In Piccadilly the other day a smart hansom cab driver became involved with an omnibus, a truck, and a four-wheeler. His talked to the omnibus driver as though he were a disease, insulted the truck-pusher's ancestry, and then turned on the four-wheeler. Now look 'ere, he said, you'd better be off to your job, or else you'll get the sack if they find you off your stand. Off me stand? What do you mean ask'd the four wheeler, in cautiously. Oh, beg pardon, sauss they reply, I thought you was from the Chamber of Orrors.

To counterbalance the foregoing let there be recalled the story of Earl Fitzwilliam's grandfather and the farmer who claimed, and obtained, £50 for damages done to his crops by hounds and horses running over them. Summer time and harvest passed, and the farmer called again upon the sportsman. My lord, he said that bit o' wheat mine that was trampled down—instead o being ruined, as I thought, there most trodden on, came on again, and was the strongest when cut. I've browt thee back thy fifty pound. Lord Fitzwilliam took the cheque. Ah, this is as things should be 'twixt man and man, he said. He tore up cheque, and the farmer was about to bow himself out, but his host stopped him. Take this, he said, dashing off another slip of paper. Keep it until your boy comes of age, then present it to him and tell him the occasion which produced it. It was a cheque for £160.

When the time comes to open all the safes in the San Francisco banks it is not unlikely that a good many keys will be missing. American ingenuity is scarcely likely to be at fault, but, failing other resources, they might do worse than emulate the example of Major Arthur Griffiths, who in his prison-governorship days found himself one night detained by an unexpected cause. He could not leave his office until certain keys for which he was responsible were put away by the warder in the prison safe. The safe was there, but no key. It could not be found. Have you got a good cracksman in the gaol? he asked. There is K———, sir was the answer. K———happened to be one of the smartest burglars in London, and was then doing a fifteen-years term. They fetched him up, and turned him loose on the locked safe. In three minutes K———had it open, without the aid of a key, and the Major was home in time for supper.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.



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GYA:
12TH SEPTEMBER 1905.

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Thanking you for all the interest shown in my case.

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It checks falling of the hair promptly. This feature of Ayer's Hair Vigor is now recognized as most marked, and has brought to this preparation a world-wide reputation.

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HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THERE will be some amount of patronage shortly falling to the Army Council. Among others, the following commands and appointments will have to be filled within the next three months. The command of the Infantry Brigade, Malta, vice Major-General Sir W. F. Kelly, on May 8; the command of Division, Salisbury Plain, vice Lieut-General Sir C. E. Knox, on May 9; Brigadier-General in Charge of Administration, Gibraltar, vice Brigadier-General R. J. F. Banfield, C.B., on May 9; Brigadier-General in Charge of Administration, Malta, vice Brigadier-General C. E. Beckett, C.B., on June 11; command, Transvaal District, vice Major-General (Colonel) T. E. Stephenson, C.B. on June 24. The Army Estimates provide for a Major-General in Charge of Administration in Ireland. Brigadier-General A. H. Henniker-Major, C.B., has been "acting" for some time past. Having regard to the fact that the opening for major-generals are so few, and that colonels—many of them senior as such to general Henniker-Major—are awaiting qualifying employment and promotion, it would seem to be desirable that the position of this officer should be reconsidered. Either he ought to be promoted as major-general, or the appointment should be given to an officer of that rank. The only other probable openings for major generals falling in during the year will be the command of the 1st Division, Aldershot, on September 30, and that of the 5th Division, Ireland, on October 31. On the dates named Major-Generals A. H. Paget, C.B., and Sir William Knox will complete their four years and become liable to removal. Unless the time limit of staff employment be rigidly insisted on, the future prospects of many good soldiers will be greatly upset and, in many cases, completely marred. The circumstances admitting of any concession should therefore be exceptional, otherwise great injustice may be done. The new rules as to promotion and retirement render it necessary that there should be absolute fairness. This will be impossible if any undue favour is shown.

One of the correspondents of the "Army and Navy Gazette" who served at Omdurman, and who knows what he is writing about, vindicates Lord Kitchener from the slur cast upon him by the correspondent of the "Times," who said that before he left for South Africa an incipient mutiny amongst native troops in the Soudan arose out of his disregard for their idiosyncracies. Colonel F. D. Lewis formerly a major-general in the Egyptian Army, writing in the "Times," also makes it quite clear that there was no incipient mutiny either a short time or a long time before Lord Kitchener's departure for South Africa. He was himself commanding a district in the Soudan at the time, and served in the Egyptian Army during the whole time Lord Kitchener was Sirdar. At one time or another nearly every unit of that Army served under his orders, and he knew native officers and men, Egyptian and black, well, and states most emphatically that during the whole of Lord Kitchener's period of command there was no indiscipline and very little discontent in any branch of the Egyptian Army—Egyptian or black. The ground appears to be now shifted with the assertion that trouble which subsequently arose had its origin in Lord Kitchener's mismanagement, but our correspondent "Bimbashi" and Colonel Fergusson, in the "Times," show that this was not the case. The reference is of course, to Lord Kitchener's action in India, and it is suggested that, when he has left the country at the end of his period of command trouble may occur just as it occurred in Egypt. Our correspondent, Baluchi, who has long Indian service behind him, and who knows the native Army most completely, does not at all hold that view. We should like to know whether it is asserted that the proper efficiency and preparedness for war of the Indian Army are incompatible with the idiosyncracies of that Army. Lord Kitchener has no other object than to bring about that efficiency and that readiness, and though as we have said, there may have been some want of tact we absolutely decline to believe that any such serious condition has been set up as is alleged by some of those who are opposed to Lord Kitchener. We do not think it is to be doubted that Lord Kitchener imposes a good deal of work and much responsibility upon his subordinates but it is responsibility that develops power and we hope officers are not given more work than they can properly execute. Lord Kitchener has sympathy with subalterns and is credited with the intention of increasing their pay. This would be excellent if reductions in other directions were not involved by the measure.

Does rumour always lie? We sincerely hope that it lies now, and that there is no truth in the evil news which comes from several quarters, that the authorities contemplate further reduction of Horse and Field Artillery. We pointed out on October 7 how miserably inadequate is the existing proportion of guns, so that any change should be one of increase, and not decrease. Yet it is stated in many quarters that such a reduction will take place, and the extent has been variously stated at from a few batteries to as many as fifteen brigades. The amount of the proposed reduction would matter little, for it would be merely a quantitative qualification of the criminal folly of the responsible authorities. Every thinking soldier who has studied Army organisation knows that we do not possess half enough artillery or cavalry in our Army for the infantry which exists. It may be said that infantry can to a certain modified extent be improvised—not good infantry, it is true—but no power on earth can produce a field battery in a few weeks out of raw material, while the equipment will take at least a year to make. We have some five hundred odd battalions of infantry which could be placed in the field on an emergency. Critics may be sceptical as to the fighting value of some of them, but they exist, and the blood which fires British veins will have to be reckoned with before they are overcome if given a fair chance. But it is not a fair chance to let the infantry fight without the support of guns or the protection which cavalry gives directly by its presence, and indirectly by the information which it can acquire.

On the Continent they allow approximately one battery and one squadron of cavalry to every battalion, while we have much less than half a battery, and as regards cavalry, less than a quarter of a squadron, and if we include the Indian Army the proportion of guns to infantry is even worse. There is no source from which the lamentable lack of artillery can be made good, and it is absolutely useless to pit inferior unshielded guns against those of modern production, and even if the guns could be produced it would be useless to place these delicate pieces of mechanism in the hands of men untrained, while to attempt to handle an untrained battery is merely to waste good guns and good ammunition, while risking the existence of the nation. There is an awful day of reckoning in store for the nation which carelessly reduced its forces for offence and defence; it is merely making a certainty of defeat for the small gain in the Budget in some particular year.

There are not wanting signs that Lord Roberts's patriotic efforts to arouse a feeling of interest in national defence questions are beginning to tell. We hear from time to time of endeavours being made to induce the civil authorities to interest themselves in rifle shooting. These endeavours are not always of avail; but some of the more thickly populated—we had almost written enlightened—counties are examples to others. Middlesex has already had the matter of rifle shooting in hand; indeed it has long possessed a well organized rifle association, which has done admirable work. Now Surrey is coming to the fore. The clerk of the country sessions, it is said, has informed the secretaries of various rifle clubs that a joint committee of quarter sessions and the county council has been appointed to consider the question of military drill in schools, and of rifle clubs and rifle shooting. The joint committee have decided to appoint a sub committee to make inquiries and report on the matter. Other committees might well take note. What is possible in Middlesex and Surrey ought to be possible elsewhere; more possible, in fact, for in these two counties young men find their work as a rule far from their homes, entailing railway and bus journeys to and fro. And again, hours of work are longer, and accessible ranges, &c., more difficult to obtain. If Middlesex and Surrey take the lead in a matter of this kind, we may be sure that the seed sown by the noble and gallant field marshal is beginning to bear good fruit. All honour to him, again we say, for his splendid efforts at a time of life at which most men who had served their country as he has done, would be satisfied to take their rest comfortably.

The visits which the Admiralty have been paying at the home ports will shortly terminate, and so far as it is possible to judge they have not been marked with any incident of an unusual character. It has been understood that these visits were made at all events in part, in order that their Lordships should have an opportunity of personally investigating some of the cause of complaint said to exist among the employees. The result of the interviews which have taken place has not transpired, nor indeed is it likely that any public announcement will be made on the subject for some time to come. It is, however, a great gain that Lord Tweedmouth and Mr. Robertson should have made an opportunity to see for themselves what is being done at the yards and the other establishments, and should have met the naval officers and other officials engaged in the work of organisation and administration therein. As the First Lord said, with truth the present system is a like tree which, while it is growing it is not good to pull up at the roots. The right plan is to let it grow, seeing what fruit it will bear, not neglecting it, but manuring, trimming, pruning, and, if necessary, cutting it back, but watching, and giving it a fair trial.

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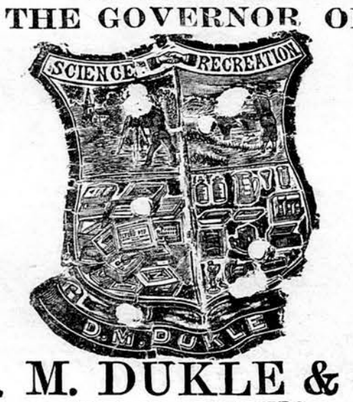

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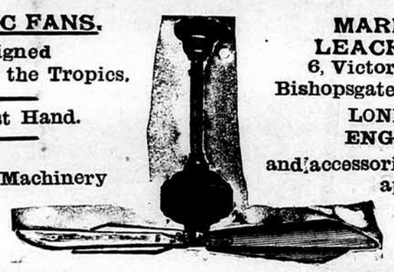

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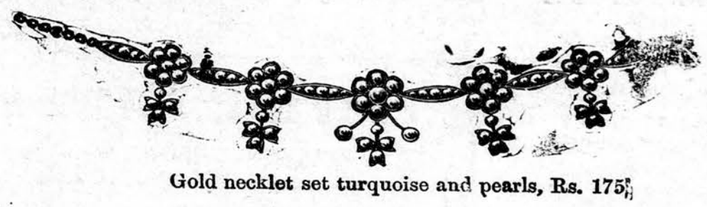

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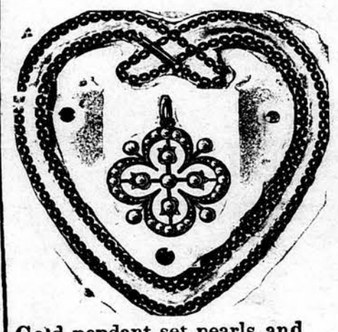

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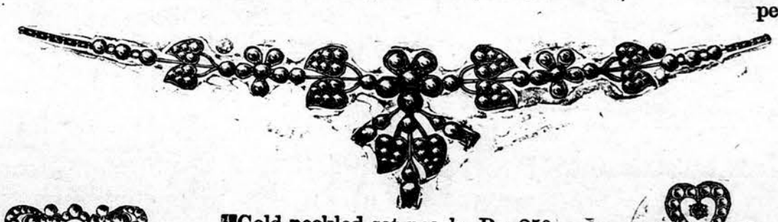

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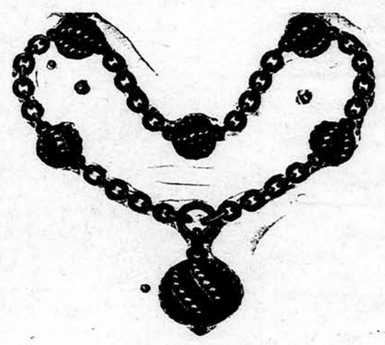

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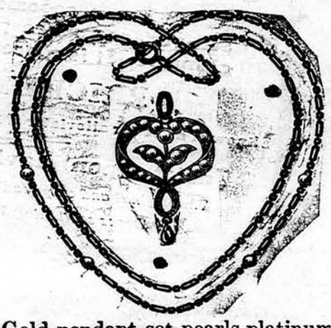

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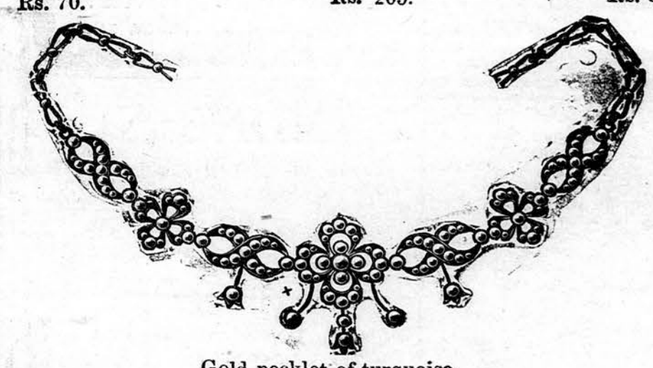

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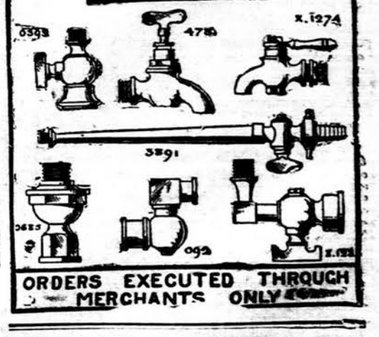

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